

No. 56-29

The number of Inhabitants on the
Island of Nantucket in the
three following years

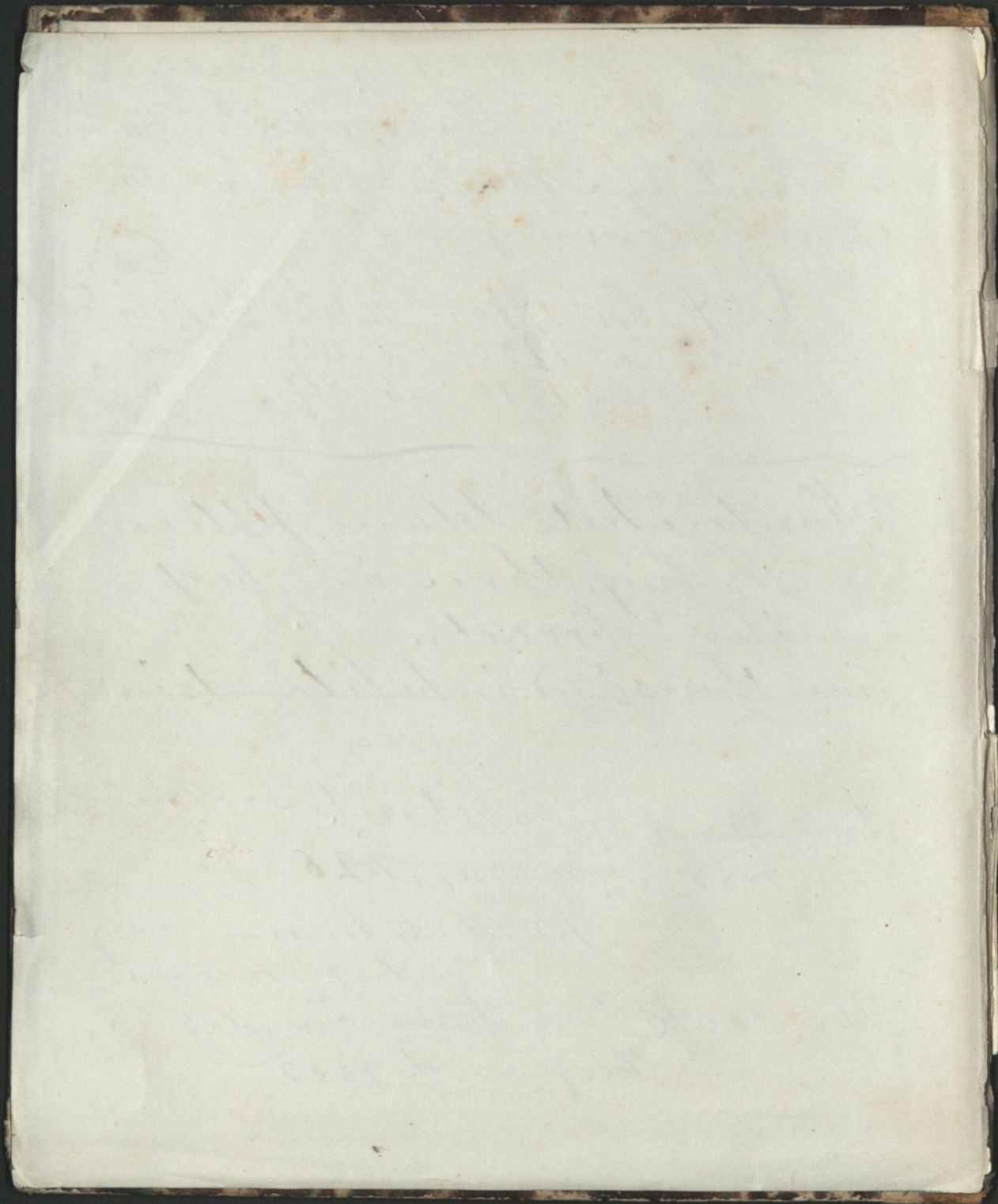
1800	—	1790	4,620	Inhabitants
"	"	1800	5,617	"
"	"	1810	6,807	"

Robt. M. Cleaves

Nantucket Island fifteen
miles long, three and half
miles broad.
five thousand inhabitants in 1872.

Number of inhabitants on Nantucket
in 1885 was, 3026, 20.

Joseph B. Swain my
former
He took the Town census
the year of 1885



A Catalogue of the articles in my Museum
in 1869.

Musk Or Horns from the P.O.A.M.C
Southern part of Africa
presented to Capt Robert
McLeave by Capt Stanley
of her majesty Sloop of
war Collops in 1846

A Native's Canoe, from the
Island of Palstart, one of
the Friendly Islands. 1846
Capt Robert McLeave Donor.

A Nest of Baskets of five,
in one, made from the Straw
which grew at St Catharin's, I.M.
and were made by the
Inmates of the Nunnery
at that place in 1838.
Capt Robert McLeave Donor.

Red Vegetable Coral
Miss Mary Swain Donor 1867.

An Owl killed by Capt
David Edwards at the east
part of the Island Muntinckel
and presented to P. A. McLeane
1866.. and was stuffed by
Capt Moses Brown 1866.

The White Tree Coral
Capt Charles Deeder Donor 1858
it is attached to the pearl shell
which makes it rare and
valuable.. seldom found..

Dark Brown Coral Miss
Elinor Swain Donor..

Watch Case made of Rice
at China Mrs. Beers Donor

Shell Basket made by the
Indian girls at Buffalo City
N. Y. myself Donor 1852. P. A. McLe

Skeleton Leaves from the
Weeping Willow of Napoleon's
grave. Mrs Abby Bennett
of Lynn Donor 1865.

Specimens of the Honey Comb
Coral, and Brain abs.
taken by Mrs Elizabeth Barber
of Fall River, while on a
Whaling Voyage with her
Husband, and presented me.
E. A. McLean

The Butterfly was hatched
from the case in a Lady's
Parlor, from a Caterpillar
there were three of them in
the case when they flew out
Mrs Rice Donor 1868.

Straw colour Fan Coral
Miss M. F. Ray Donor 1865.

The Picture of A Quady.

x Abraham Quady the last Indian of the race on Nantucket which numbered about 3000 in number at the time when the English first came to the Island of Nantucket.

Abraham was half white wot. ranked a true Indian He Died 25th Nov 1854 aged 82 yrs.

The sickness among the Indians broke out in the year 1763 and carried the most of them off in the form of Yellow Fever and no one took it of the white people, and they turned out to assist the sick ones, what they could.

Taken from Abed Macy's Record. and is correct.

Chinese female slippers
Mrs Ann F. Adams Donor 1868.

* The wreath made of Fish Scales
came from St Catharines
South America, it was made
at the Nunnery by the inmates,
and was brought home by
Capt Henry B. Plaskett
and was presented me
by Miss Helen Marshall 1864
C. A. McLean

Wreath of Shell Work made
at the Nunnery at Acapulco
presented me by George F
Brown. California.

Wreath made of many kinds
of seeds by Miss Lydia M.
Eldridge of Northampton.
Daughter of Mr Amos Eldridge
1867

Organ pipe coral
Capt. C. Moores, Donor.

The hard red coral of which
articles are made of
Mrs Alfred Coffin Donor

^{5th Dolp}
^{given}
^{for him} The Lobster Gentleman
was got up for the Fair
at New York. for the benefit
of the Deaf and mute,
and brought to Nantucket
by Mrs J. Reynolds Donor 1867

The Pictures of Jefferson Davis
and John Wilkes Booth are set
in a frame that was made
from a piece of the Rebel Ram
Albamar.

Capt Wm Hathaway
Donor of the wood
1866.

The Rebel Ram Albamart
was taken by Capt. Cushman
on the 27th June 1866..

The Picture of John Adams
was the mutineer of the Ship
Bounty at the Pitcairnes Island..
Brought from that place, by
Capt. Capt. Charles Allen
Donor.. The Picture of
George W. Wallis the Minister of
that Island also.
My C. Allen Donor.

Keep Beans from our Shores
Prepared by myself C. A. M. 6

x A Bag made of Cassia Seeds
at the Isl of France by a Soldier
Capt C. Mover, Donor 1866.

A Chinese Leaf pressed
and painted Mr L Cartwright
Donor.

Leaves in a frame from
A Lincoln's garden our President
Mass and Shells enclosed within
by myself.. C. A. McLean

Shells from Nantucket Shores
taken by C. A. McLean

The young Porpus or Sea-hog
was taken from the whale.
by Capt Charles Vetter and
presented me in 1864.

The Wreaths of Shavings were
made from the stick of
Arrowroot at the Society Islands
by the females of those
Islands, and presented me
by Capt R. McLean, 1846.

A Piece of a Ledge, of Fossil
remains of shells and ~~is~~ taken
four feet below the surface
of the earth, South of Main Street,
one hundred and fifty feet
east of Fair St., on the Island
of Nantucket; supposed by all
g~~e~~xg Geologists to have been
formed by the current
of the tide. (Time
unknown.) supposed the Ocean
once covered the spot of earth
and the tide ebbed and flowed.

Presented me by Deacon
James M. Coffin (which took
it from the Rock himself.)
in his yard } and presented me
near the Uni- } August 1865
tarian Church }
on Orange St }
Nantucket. }

Basket made from the
Bark of tree and straw
by an Indian Girl in
Buffalo City N. Y.
My, Twin Sister Barnard Donor.

Edw. A. McLean
The Nantucket Horse foot
Polyphemus the Geological
term; has sixteen
hundred eyes.

Straw Hat made by the learners
of our Straw Works in 1854

Bark from the Palmetto Tree

Tamarind, in the natural state

Guinea Beans from Africa
they grow in Pods as Beans
and Pease.

My Capt Veeder Donor.
Also Mrs David Mitchell

A specimen of the Gulf weed
of which rises on the surface
of the Ocean in crossing the
Gulf Stream.

Specimen of the Soil of
the Desert of Sahara of
three thousand miles long.

Guinea Corn from Barbadoes
it has the black eye as the
same of the Guinea Bean.
the Bean is cream colour.
it is used as a vegetable.

Ashes from a volcano eruption
from one of the friendly Groups of
Islands Tongataboo by name,
it fell on the Decks of several
Ships so plentifully; as to be shoveled
off, it was equal to a Snow Storm
the air was full, although far

from Land at the time
the Seamen were frightened
in fear of suffocating
Brought home by my
Husband Capt Robert McLeave

Pulverized Silex Rock the
principle of Glass Thomas Macy Esq,
Donor.

The Virgin Soil from Fort
Fairfield & is Hancock County
containing Lime Stone
The Dyer of Main Donor.

* A Straw Goblet made in
China Mrs. Lucretia
Cartwright Donor.

Artificial Raisins made
by Mrs Lottie Luce

A cushion made inside of a
clapper shell.

Also another one inside of
a cape horn nut shell
and a pair of large Boilers
Mrs Thomas Barnard Donor.

The case, or shell, of the Boring
Worm which bores in the
bottom of Ships, and destroy
the ship unless the log is found
they press their way forward and
form one shell after another
leaving each shell behind
untill they get to their journey's
end. they are very destructive
Capt W. Movers Donor.

The Barnacle grows on the bottom
of Ships and impedes their
sailing they are not destructive
but keep Ships out longer at sea.

- 1 Beads made from Shells
by the Natives of the South
Sea Islands and worn
by them as ornaments
for the neck and arms.

1846

Capt Robert McLeane Donor.

Beads from Jerusalem
made from the wood of a
tree. Rev C P Baker
Main 1865.

Made by the Greeks.

- 1 A Silk pincushion made
from the Silk which was
manufactured from the silk
worm itself while our Silk
works were in operation
and they were in operation
long enough to make the
Cushion for me, and then
burst up, and that was the end.

Of our Silk Works on Nantucket
M^y Edward Sutton Donor 1839.

Soap Bark used by the Chilians
for Soap, it is cut up in small
pieces and boiled in water,
it makes a good suds, and
is used in California now,
preferred to wash woolen
cloths with up to 1868.

The tail of the Diamond Fish.
Capt C. Mover Donor.

The tail of the Stingere Fish
the poisonous pang is at the
large end; M^y George Cogshall
Donor

Chinese chop sticks
Capt Joseph McLean Donor.

1865

The Harpoon is used ^{to} take Whales
and Walrus. from the Arctic
Region Capt Lawrence
Of Falmouth Donor.
The specimen in the Museum
is the size they use.
it is similar to the large ones
they use for Sperm Whaling,
in our Whaling.. Voyages.

The kind above is used by the
Esquimaux tribe to take
Walrus and Seal, and a
shaft or pole is inserted
in the end of the Ivory where
the hole is for throwing
which is pulled out after
it is buried in the flesh.
A large sized one is used for
taking Whales.

Capt Lewis Lawrence
Donor 1865.

Seopard's tooth; (Esquimaux Pipe.)
Natives Ear jewels, made out of Shells,
worn in the ears, and nose.
Spine of Tigers Sharks teeth
worn by the females of New
Zealand for ear jewels. they
dip one end in red sealing-wax
to ornament them, and put
a string to the other end to put
through the ear. Capt Lawrence Donor.

The Back Scratcher is to use for
comfort at the Season of Mosquitoes
and fleas. they are on their table
in foreign Ports, at the Pacific
Islands. Capt C. Moore Donor.

x The Lower jaw of the Mother of
the young Porpoise or Sea Hog
Capt C. Weeden Donor.

1 An Indian's Spear. Capt C. Moore
Donor 1864.

Disposed of by Mac. McLeave,
A Swift Winder to wind yarn
and Cotton on it is made out
of the Bone of the jaw of the Sperm
whale and the teeth also.
made by Mr Alexander Barnard
while on a whaling Voyage.

Fish from the friendly Islands
they are found around the Shores
of those Islands. the Natives
fear them, as the sting is very
dangerous, and proves mortal
unless drawn out by suction
by the Natives which understand
it; the only remedy to save
the patient. One of the heads
represents a Horses head.
which is called the Sea Horse.
Capt Robert McLeave Donor.

An Indian's Fish hook many
hundred years of age, used by the

Aborigines of America

Andrew M. Tolga Donor.

The old ancient tea knife was
the grand-mothers of old
Watey Brock, and is one hundred
and fifty years old up to the
date of November 14th 1860.
presented me by Watey Brock 1860.

A Lock of jet black hair taken
from the head of Watey Brock
at the age of 89 years old.
she passed away at the age of 91⁷⁵
July 4th 1863 a true Christian.

Killers Tooth represents
the whales tooth somewhat.

Black Fish Teeth. C. Jagger Donor

Bead Baskets made at the
Blind Institution in Boston.

The Large Shell Comb is not
as old as Noah, yet when
sixteen, my Twin Sister Phoebe
wore, and she worked so hard
to gratify her passion, that
when the cost was earned,
it was out of fashion.

We are Twin Sisters. And
our Mother gave us four
Dollars each to buy a Shell
Comb as such were in the
fashion in those days; she was
satisfied with her lot wanted
a larger one, and accordingly
she had one made in Boston
expressly for her at the sum
of seven Dollars. and by the
time she earned the money
wanting; in her small way
and received the Comb,
it was out of fashion.

And so she never enjoyed the comb
but I did mine, and used it up,
and am enjoying hers also;
It seems no, it is best to be
satisfied with one lot;
and never since has she
had head, or hair, to wear one
like it since.

Elyia. Ann. McLean

The Spanner of the Perry-winkle
shell has one hundred and twenty
small bags, or cases, all jointed
and forty two eggs in each bag
and the offspring picks themselves
out of those cases as chickens
out of an egg shell.

Thomas Macy Esq, Donor of a pair.

Vegetable Buttons made from
Vegetable Ivory, which grows
on the Trees at South America
Mrs C. Myrick Donor.

The flying fish fly in flocks
like birds for a mile when
they are disturbed in the
water; and sometimes caught
by Birds, and when they come
in contact with anything
they cannot shear, or turn out,
and sometimes they will
fly against a Ship and fall
on board, on deck,
and then they cannot rise
again, it is then they are
taken for the frying pan
and are very nice.

It is mostly in the night
they come in contact with
Ships, as they cannot see,
in the night, but when
flying, always go ahead,

and never turn at
the right or the left. They are a
good sized Fish Capt. Womers Donor.

The Shell weapon, is used by the
Natives, to poison their enemy
with: by dipping it in
poisonous matter: to vaccinate
their enemy, to apply it to the skin

, The picture of George Washington
represents himself
Mansion and Tomb, and
sat in the wood that grew
on his Farm at Mt Vernon
Thomas Macy Esq. Donor Jan 1864.

A Small Mortar and pestle
made from a Walrus Tooth
by Mr John Parkham Boston.

A Spoon made from a Cows Horn
by Enock Gardner it is more
than a hundred years old
and Presented me by
Mrs Benjamin Field 1868.

My Mother's Birth Day Spoon
of pure silver.. her name
was Ruth Chase widow
of Job Chase. Born 8^{mo} 31st 1771

Ediza Ann McLean
A small one of her first set
at the commencement of
house keeping a present
from her Father
Caleb Macy at the time
of her marriage 11^{mo} 1796.)

The Skate Fishes Spine.
Chair" from one piece of wood.
by Alexander Robinson's Son.
Mrs Wm Brunker Donor.

1 Silver Button worn by
my Grand Father Caleb Macy
when a young man, as such
were in the fashion.
it is over one hundred years old.

Porcupine quill

The "Silver" Bracelet was made by the Nootka Sound Indians from the native ore, without the admixture of any alloy.

It was shaped by being pounded with stones and embossed with rude knives.

This is the only tribe of Indians who understand the working of metals into fanciful forms.

Nootka Sound ^a Indians
Vancouver Island and lies
opposite British America.

The Bracelet was brought
from the Pacific Coast
by Miss Minnie S. Austin
of California, daughter of
Isaac Austin Nantucket May 1867.

1 Iron Shavings from the
Monitor, built for the war 1861.
Steel Shavings also from Boston
" " 1867 Mary C. Folger Donor.
The Star fish has an eye in every
point, and also has a prong
in the centre, and when in
the Ocean, turns up on the water
and closes like a Little Lily.

1 Strain Cord was made by one
of the Natives of the Feege Islands,
One of the South Pacific Islands.
Capt Robert McLeane Donor 1858.

The largest Chair was made
by Reuben F. McLeane
with a Pocket Knife
Feb 1862.

Bird from the bones of Haddock
made by an inmate of the Alms House
1868.

Eye stones are the entrance of Shells
door, or valve, which protects the
fish in Shells.

Beard Bag once in fashion
40 years ago 1869.) Mock Orange Shell.
S.A.B. Donor

A Pipe bought of the Esquimaux
Tribe by Mr. Frank A. Hilton
Providence R. I. 8th 15th 1866

1 A Watch case made from
the Birch Bark, by the French
or Canadian Indians
Mrs Lydia Hallett Donor May 1867.

A Lava Basket / A Chinese Razor
(Miss L. Pease Donor.

Japanese Razors
Mrs Lucretia Cartwright
Donor.

Price of a Seal. of which they
pick the cotton up in the fields, on
the cotton Plantation at the South.

An Amber Fish-hook
and the tow, or hump, serves
for the bait, and all they use.

An Elephant's Tooth

Piece of a Stalactite from
a Cave, the Dropings of water
from the Island Rodrigue
an Island in the Ocean (Indian
Capt C. Movers, Nov 1864. Ocean.)

Paintings on Vegetable Leaves
also Paintings on Rice
from China.

Spun Glass.

Bear's Claw from the Russian
Territory

Spanish striped Beads
one hundred and 27 yds since
brought from Spain by my
grand-father when a Boy.

The Wild cat from California. Fox and Squirrel,
Stalactite from Luray cave.

Mushroom coral.

Whale's tooth taken on the same voyage where the
ivory was carved, the whale yielding 117 bbls. oil.

Different varieties of whale's teeth.

Jaw of the Blackfish. Sword of the sword-fish.

A bell from the Boston fire.

Tobacco from Mt. Lebanon.

English Walnuts from Mrs. Nevins' tree in Cambridge,
also some which grew on Nantucket after the tree
had been planted thirty years.

A tarantula's nest. Sponge monkey, got up
for a hair for the deaf and dumb in New York,
representing Brutus.

Bone from the cedars of Lebanon.
Red organ coral.

A Skate-fish's tail. Chinese nuts.

Indian arrow-heads. Sharks' teeth.

A stone pestle used by the Indians on our island
for rolling their corn before our mills were in operation.

Goose-neck barnacles. California horned toad.

Piece of the old elm-tree of Boston blown down in
1876 supposed to be 250 years old.

An article made from the bone of a whale for pressing
seams of sails.

Whet-stone used by the Indians of Nantucket.

Bone fids or marlin-spikes made from the bone of
the whale. Indian's adze.

Bark of Mesquosa Grove trees of California.

Bosset boards made from the bone of the whale

Large wooden spoon. Husk of Walrus.

Slabs of the right whale which are used by them
in the place of teeth.

Rose coral. Nautilus shells. Murex shells.
Cowry shells.

Japanese and Chinese tea-pots.

A basket made from the inside pod of a vine which
grows at St. Augustine, Fla.

A basket made by the Indians.

Gourd shell painted by the Indians with the Chinese
Alphabet on one side.

A shell from Italy resembling our Scallop-shell except that one-half is flat and red and the other half is rounding.

Mosaic shell. Green shells from which the green eye-stone is taken. The eye-stone acts as the door or the entrance or the valve of the fish which protects the fish from the open air and at the will of the fish opens and closes.

Galio shells. Bleeding-teeth shells. Bone shells. Mother-of-pearl shells. Sharp shells. Fossilized shells from the Isles of Bermuda.

Ashes from a volcano at Java which took place a few years ago.

Sand from Gen. Grant's tomb.

A necklace worn by the natives of the Sandwich Islands.

A landscape picked out with a needle from the fungus of a tree.

Indian slippers from the far west.

A picture of the Old mill of Nantucket, on a shell, which was built by Mrs. McLeave's great-grandfather after the manner of a dream.

Also paintings on shells of Brant Point and Sankaty light houses.

Sea-wrekin from the shores of California.

Different varieties of Nantucket shells.

A lot of shells called Wampum which the Indians used for money.

A pair of bellows used by Mrs. McLeave in her early days of house-keeping.

Also a warming-pan.

A long-handled frying-pan which was on board of the ship British Queen which was cast away round our island in the time of the war of 1812.

A tarantula in a glass case.

A weed from Niasconset shores called Soldiers' Heathers.

A rattlesnake skin.

Root of a birch-tree at Unionville, Conn.

Inside of a pod from St. Augustine, Fla. which is sometimes used for dish-cloths.

List of persons who went out to California in 1849.

Skull of a baby walrus.

A lignum-vitae wood mortar over 200 years old.

Madagascar shoes, Chinese shoes, and French peasant shoes.

Vertebra of a sperm whale, also of a black-fish,
chin-bone of a black-fish.

Sponge from Niasconset shores.

Large shells of different varieties.

Sand from Florida beach.

A lignum-vitae wood sugar-bowl belonging to Mrs. McLeave's grandmother.

Rock-soap from San Diego, California.

A large key.

A necklace worn by the New Zealand natives.

Cheek-plumpers worn by the Esquimaux tribe.

A monk-fish's jaw.

A little milk-pot over 100 years of age.

A Chinese umbrella.

A small iron tea-kettle and a small iron skillet which were used by Mrs. McLeave in her former

lays of house-keeping.

A nerve of a sperm whale's tooth which was taken from the whale's jaw in the Athenaeum.

Fever-nuts used by the Chilians to cure fevers.

A large oyster-shell from the Isle of Desolation.

A knitting-sheath more than 100 years old.

Rattles of the rattle-snake.

A sling made of elephant-ivory hearts used by the Esquimaux tribe for killing wild ducks.

Scales of a sturgeon, also the cheek-bone.

A eider-dipper and tunnel made by Mrs. McLeave's grand-father when a boy fourteen years of age.

An iron spoon which was found under an Indian's hut a great many years ago on Nantucket.

A pipe-case. A little cup which resembles one that Mrs. McLeave drank out of when she went visiting to school at three years of age.

Shells off of which the heads have been taken to string for necklaces by the New Zealand natives.

Different varieties of coins. A piece of the carpet from Washington's cottage.

A house made from a piece of the timber of the house in Salem, Mass, where Roger Williams lived in 1635, and where the celebrated witch-trials were held in 1692.

A Chinese doll. A pair of corsets worn by Mrs. McLeave's mother at 2 years of age.

A little doll-cradle which was made for Mrs. McLeave and her twin-sister at 4 years of age by her father, and a table on which it stands.

Three cases of minerals with the tables on which they stand.

Chinese paintings on woven paper.

A picture of Mrs. M's grandmother (Judith Macy)

An oil-painting representing a farm scene.

A glass mug.

Bread-fruit from the South-Sea islands.

An artificial Chinese sword made from Chinese coins.

A cane from Independence Hall, Phila.

Also one from the Orange tree and one from the Lemon tree.

A basket made from palm-leaves by the South Sea Islanders.

Palm-leaf fans.

An article of dress worn by the South sea islanders.

A parrot. Indian war-clubs made from lignum-vitae wood.

A Chinese fan.

A vampire bat.

An article made of straw and carved out with sharp pointed shells. No knife has touched that article.

A basket made from sweet clover by the Penobscot Indians.

A Chinese hat woven from the silk which grew at China.

A tub made from the Pitcairn's island wood and the bone of the whale.

A lady's work-box in the form of two books, made by the young man who carved the ivory, from the Pitcairn's island wood, and was part of the cottage of John Adams, mutineer of the ship *Bounty*.

A wreath made of feathers.

Pictures of Booth, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Laura Bridgman (deaf, dumb and blind), and some of her fancy work, to Charles Sumner and our last Indian (Abram Quary).

Green eye-stones which came out of the green shells in
Case No. 2.

The penguin's breast-skins.

Different varieties of shells all arranged in cases.

A watch-case. A Chinese head-dress.

Outside skin of a sperm whale.

Beads which the Esquimaux used for money. The
larger the bead the more valuable the article they
could purchase.

A skate-fish.

A book-mark representing an oaken
chain brought over to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620
by Gov. Carver.

A dish made of vegetable ivory.

A scissors-hook which belonged to Mrs. McLe's grandmother
with her name upon it (Judith Macy) who first bore

her death, counted out so many silver dollars and had them run up into spoons in order that each child, grand-child and great-grand-child should have something to remember her by. She had four children, twenty-one grand-children, and twenty-two great-grand-children. They each had a spoon.

Clasp of a belt worn by Mrs. M^cB's grandmother when a girl.

A scorpion and also a Centipede from Florida.

An Indian bow and arrow.

Backbone of the sturgeon.

~~The first whale's tooth which Capt. M~~ Brass filings.

Files. Sea-mehins.

Wild rice from the Island of Lybee near the mouth of the Savannah river.

Ground moles from California.

A basket from pieces of straw and minor made by an old lady in Milford over eighty years of age.

A view of the first Parish meeting-house in Portland, erected in July 1740 and taken down in April 1823.

Straw woven by the natives at Rorotonga from the Arrow-wood stalk.

Wristed flowers made by Mrs. McLeave's grand-daughter at 7 yrs. of age, and a vegetable-ivory shaving.

Cotton seeds from the Southern states previous to the rebellion.

Ghigs which are made from porous wood, and dry up when out of water, and expand much larger when in a dish of lukewarm water. They came from China.

Rattlesnake skins.

Two Chinese fans, one of which is made from one piece of wood and the other from fancy straw.

Rockweed from Niasconset shores.

Tail of a hawk shot in Pennsylvania.

A Chinese couple. Black shells from the Isle of Terolation.

Other varieties of shells. A large horse-shoe crab. An ostrich-egg.

Decares from different distinguished graves, viz: Alexander Selkirk, Chief Powhatan, Commodore Lawrence's, Stephen Douglas and others.

Dishes made from egg-shells by a lady over 80 years old.

Two spool-stands. One is made of ivory. The other is made from the Pitcairne's island wood and the bone of the whale, by the young man who carved the ivory.

A ship representing a model of the ship Rambler.

~~A glass decanter which was blown on Nantucket and the first~~
~~three-cent~~

Nails of Mrs. McCleave's make at Agawam iron works.

Nutmegs in their natural state.

Glass ball blown at Pittsfield glass-works.

History of the first tea on Nantucket, also history of chocolate and sponge cake made ~~on the island~~, away from the island.

A pair of eye-glasses made for Margaret, the wife of Caleb Swain, from window glass and leather frames.

A picture of the oldest house on Nantucket.
A piece of the second oldest house on Nantucket.

A piece of cloth that was a curtain to a high-posted bedstead that was brought over from Holland more than a hundred years ago.

A specimen of writing without arms, It was done by holding the pen between the teeth.

A piece of the Charter Oak tree of Connecticut.

A piece of Mollie Pitcher's skirt. (The woman who displayed great bravery at the battle of Monmouth on the 28th of June, 1778,

A Chinese goblet.
to cutlery.

Wood used for making handles

Cotton cards from the southern states previous to the rebellion.

A little dish made from a piece of one of the Great trees in Calaveras county, Cal.

Rubber in its crude state.

Blocks with which Mrs. McLeave's grandfather used to stamp his leather pocket books with Nantucket on one side and California on the other.

An article made out of a piece of the second oldest house on Nantucket, of which one-half was built in 1634 and then it was finished afterward and it was taken down in 1884.

Casternuts in their natural state, each case containing 24 nuts.

A piece of the ill-fated Newton which was wrecked around our island on Christmas morn, 1866 where 13 bodies were washed ashore.

Pieces of wood which were given Mrs. McCleave by one of the nine months' volunteers to our last civil war, and which she had worked up into different articles (to make it more interesting for the one who should have the museum after her,) among which is a piece of the trimmings of a chest which was brought over in the Mayflower in 1620.

Panels of glass which were extensively used on Nantucket a great many years ago. One pane was taken from Benjamin Coffin's school-house. Benjamin was the assistant teacher of an Englishman who kept school in the building referred to from whence the glass came. At one time the Englishman wished to absent himself from school and wished Benjamin to continue the school until he returned. Benjamin obeyed orders and kept the school 5 years. From that time to the present the Englishman has never been heard from. It was supposed that he had to do with the execution of Charles the 1st in England and had to run his country.

A head-dress made from the arrow-root stalk and worn by the chief's daughter at boat-racing parties at Rorotonga.

silver
No of spoons owned by Minnie McLeave

Dec 22nd 1928

1/2 doz marked H. S. P.

1/2 doz " P. A. Barnard

1/2 doz big spoons marked H. S. P.

1/2 doz " " " P. A. Barnard

3 " " " Eliza Ann McLeave

2 doz and 3 altogether

2 small spoons

{ J. M. to S. C. 1859

{ Isaac Macy to Susan Chase

{ J. M. to E. A. C. 1819

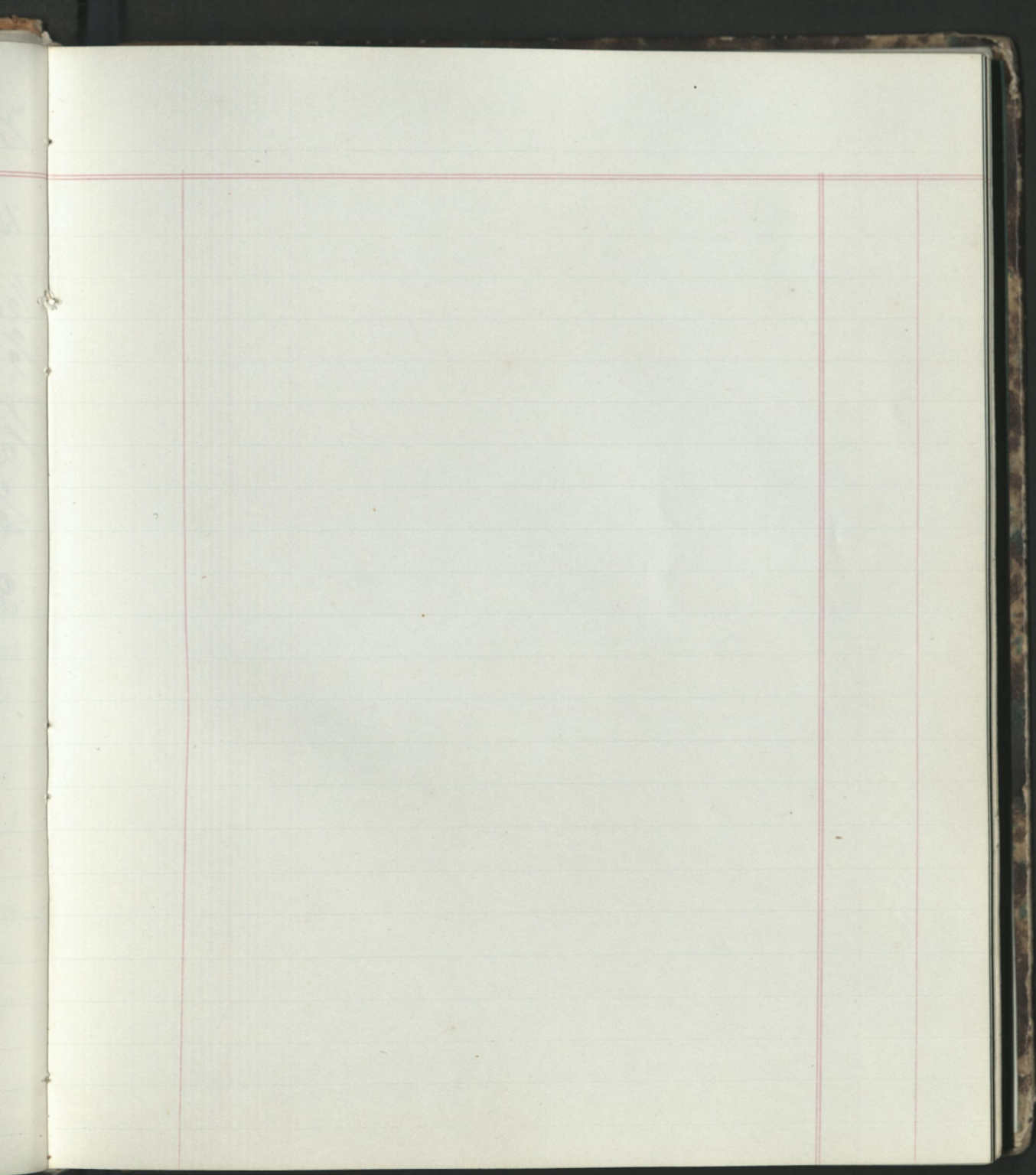
{ Eliza Ann Chase

McLeave

1 marked Alexander McLeave

To the Hon. Secy of the Interior
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
P.C. Board
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
J. C. [Signature]
[Title]



A Short Memorial of Richard Macy

He was Grand son to Thomas Macy the head of the first family of English that lived on Nantucket.

His father John Macy died at the age of 36 and left eight children, which was a great loss to him in his education as well as in many other respects.

In his minority he lived with a House Carpenter named Nathan Tease who chose rather to keep him constantly at work than to permit him to go to school, so that after he became of age he went to school to enable him to write a legable hand to read, and keep accounts.

His Master a little before he was 21 years of age called him to him in the shop. He took a piece of board and chalk and set a sum in addition and did it and did subtraction in the same manner and charged Richard to look on and see how they were done, so he continued from rule to rule, to the rule of the three.

Grand Son of Thomas Macy One the first settlers { on Nantucket

then said thou boy that the way to cypher
now go to your work.

Richard Macy, was of the profession of the
Baptist in early life, but changed his
profession, and joined the Society of Friends
and was appointed to the station of an Elder
he continued a member of that Society
during his life, and supported a good
reputation and died in full belief of the
Christian religion, as professed by the
Society of which he was a member.

When quite young, he showed marks
of uncommon strength, and as he advanced
in years, his strength increased, so that
at mature age he was considered the
strongest man in the country. He was
a hard labouring man from his youth to
old age, his principal business was house
carpentering, but did not always confine
himself to that. — his practice was to
bargain to build a house, and finish
it in every part, and find the materials.
over

The boards and bricks he bought, the stones
he collected on the common land, if they were
rocks he would split them, The lime he made
by burning shells. The timber he cut here
on the Island, the latter part of his building
when timber was not so easily procured
of the right dimensions, he then went off
and felled the trees and hewed the timber
to the proper dimensions, The principal
part of the frame were of large oak timber
some of which may be seen to the present day.
The iron work, the nails excepted, he generally
wrought with his own hands, Thus being
prepared he built the house mostly himself
he lathed and plastered, built the Chimney,
Cellar and Underpinning.

In 1723. he built the first wharf
that was made here. (now called straight wharf) (1746)
He also built the first wind mill. This
he considered a difficult task as he had
never seen one, and was about to send off
for a mill right. His mind became so
absorbed on the subject, that he dreamed
how to conduct the building in every part.

He placed confidence in his dream, and conduct^{ed}
the workman accordingly, and it proved
a good strong mill. 1746

He made Carts, and Wheels, he made bedsteads
of oak and put them together with a sledge
He devoted part of his time to farming, and
a part to keeping his mill, and sometimes
employed part of his time in Whaling at
the south side of the Island, His strength
at the state of Manhood was so great
that he never found how strong he was.

He was thought to be stronger than a horse
for proof of this, a Horse was running with
the cart at full speed, he sprang and got
hold of the hinder part of the cart, and placed
his feet under it, and as the horse ran his
hubs plowed into the sand, at length the
Horse stopped, and the owner came and
took him.

The first spermatic whale that we have
^{particular} account of here, came ashore abreast
of the smooth Hommocks, on the S.W. part of
the Island, He obtained early information
of it, and with his sledge and his Indian

Boy Gregory, got out the teeth and buried them, believing they were of great value. It was not long before a concourse of people collected, and demanded a mateship of what might be saved including the teeth.

In the mean time the Kings Officer demanded the whole, as straps, or property accidentally came into the Kings dominions. Last of all the Natives came forward and demanded their part. As they first discovered the whale, no doubt there was considerable jangling at length they threatened to whip Richard unless he would give up the teeth, at this he made sport, and told them he would take the whole company, one by one, and handle them as a woman would her child, this quelled the dispute and they joined in saving what they could the teeth excepted.

At a certain time there was a great Run at Home-hole, Martha's Vineyard. That weighed 1800 lbs. a company of men were there trying their strength to set it an end.

Some one mentioned that Richard May of Nantucket, was at Edgartown, if he was here

He would lift it himself, they immediately
sent for him, after some altercation and jeering,
he said you shall know whether I can lift it
they sling it with strong ropes in such a manner
as to bring the ropes up over his shoulders with his
body a little inclining, then put jacks under
the ropes on his shoulders, he then stood astride
over the Gun with some pieces of board under his
feet, as the place was sandy, then by raising
his body he brought the Gun to clear the ground,
while it was suspended he asked them if they
were satisfied that he had lifted it, this was
responded to by many voices, he then lowered
it down, and with a flourish round
asked where are all those folks that jeeringly
said I could not lift it, but they slunk
away and left the company.

His strength and most of his other
faculties continued to quite an advanced age

He died in peace with all mankind
25th 12^{mo} 1779. At the advanced age of 70 years
and 22 days.

Sketches of the History of the Indians

The Indians lived promiscuously on various parts of the Island where interest and inclination induced them to settle, which generally, was on the North side of the Island, where the land was more productive than on the south side, and afforded springs of good fresh water, and fish of various kinds and also the most convenient for fishing, as the harbours were principally on that side. They had no town, and no place where they lived that would hardly bear the name of a village.

Their dwellings were mostly wigwams, some few English built houses toward the latter of their being called a people.

Their places of interment were as promiscuous as their place of dwelling. We find but one place that may be called a Cemetery, or place of deposit of their dead, this is situated at Miacomet about one mile south of the Town, without enclosure, or paling to denote what it really was, except some of the small hillocks among a spot of bushes of perhaps two or three acres.

And the greater part of those who were buried there died in the Indian Sicknefs in the year 1763. The names of the principal places where the Indians resided were Squam, Todpis, Shawkomme, Shumme, Robbader, Miacommet, and Madelokit, as their places of residence were constructed of frail material they were easily removed from one place to another which was frequently put in practice, this was sometimes from a prospect of bettering themselves but more frequently from a restless disposition inherent in their nature

Some time before the fatal sicknefs that swept the most of them from the face of the earth some of the English were so indiscreet as to furnish them with spiritous liquors which often brought distress and poverty among them and not unfrequently death.

When they were furnished with strong drink they would leave town at night and proceed towards their homes until the effect of the poison would cause them to drop by the way
over

exposed to the inclemency of the weather it often happened in these cases that they were found dead, and not much care taken to carry them to any particular burying ground but were interred where they were found which sometimes happened not in several days afterwards.

The principal or last Meeting house was situated within a short distance of the aforesaid burying place which was standing until about the year 1782.

In this they held their Meetings for Divine worship, and had ministers of their own Nation some of them were devout and seemingly religious and lived regular lives, but generally they were a loose irreligious people, and given to intemperance but never very hostile or procious towards the English. The better sort among them were quiet, peaceable, and industrious and occupied the land around their places of dwelling with gardens wherein they raised Corn and vegetables of various kinds some of which they sold to the English. They frequently had fruit trees in their gardens and near

their houses, from everything that I could ever understand about them, they were as a nation, prone to vice and immorality and of weak intellect, of these natural deficiencies some of the English were so wicked as to take the advantage of, and would trade with them for their baskets, Fish, Corn, and Vegetables, and pay them in spiritous liquors, and frequently get them in debt and cause them to go a whailing to pay their Masters as they called them this kept them in a low degraded state, and not unfrequently assistance was called for from the authority of the Town, to prevent their suffering to death for want.

Was it not for these bad people who furnished them with Rum, I believe they would have been a quiet people and lived ~~comfortably~~^{as} comfortably and would have been of service to the English and they to them, for many of them were good whalers and very industrious. All they lacked was encouragement and proper management to render them useful members of the community, one of their meeting houses was at Ickorwan a place situated near
over -

the East end of the Island not far from
the East end of Gibbs Swamp, within the
vicinity of this Meeting house a large body
of them were settled, This Meeting house was
built of wood according to the common practice
of building at that time, but at what
time it was built, or by whom is not known
After the Indians had left that part of
the Island, the Meeting House stood many
years, About in the year 1770 Peter Swain
removed it to Town and placed it toward
the southern part of the Town, and occupied
it as a dwelling house, for which purpose
it has been used until the year 1838. when
it was taken down

The following are the names of the
Ponds, and some other places as they are
generally called on the Island of Nantucket

Beginning at Coetue Pond, which is
near the West end of Coetue point
Croskata Pond a little to the northward of the
Head of the harbor, so called, The Glades
adjoining the North side of Croskata.

The Gauls a little to the northward of

the bottom of the Cord of the Bay on the Great Point
Squam Pond, in Squam and near the East end
of the Island.

Sasachacha Pond adjoining the south side
of Squam, and called Quidet

Weguateno, a neck of land to the East
end of the Island, between Sasachacha Pond
and the Shore

Sasachacha a large tract of land at the
East end of the Island on the South side of the Pond

Hanookpacha a large swamp a mile to the
Westward of Sasachacha

Sankata Head, on the East end of the
Island,

Next to the Southward is Piasconch
Tompevoo Head and Pond on the S.E.
part of the Island.

Next Westward is Wignwan Pond (Cham

Toochcha Pond, Forked Pond, Maclequo
Pond, Nobbader Pond, Kewwader Pond,
Micommet Pond, Misheie Pond, Sheep Pond,

Hummock Pond, all on the South side of
the Island, Long Pond, on the West end of
the Island, Capan Pond, Sheep Pond.

amc

on the North side of the Island
Maxys Pond, Washing Pond, Noddottom Pond
in Upper town, Reed Pond, North side of Swan
Monomoy, or the Salt Meadows, by Newtown
Creeks, Great Frog, or Tadclack Pond,
near where the Post House stood on
the South side of the harbor, Shimmie,
Shankimo, Quaise, or Mashquettuck,
Pimmy Point, Jo Shimmy Point Quaise Point
all on the South side of the harbor,
Then comes Podpis, and Loelpis Harbor,
Pookkooma Heace, a high bluff on the
North side of Loelpis Harbor,
Mill Pond at Loelpis, Loat Pond.
Three small Ponds to the southward of
Shankimo,

Gibbs Pond, and Swamp. to the southward
of Loelpis, which is the largest Swamp on the
Island containing nearly 300 Acres, In this
swamp it was said John Gibbs an Indian
concealed himself to elude the search after
him, made by King Philip when he came to
the Island to seek him as mentioned in
the History of Santucket,

Tompaghehur Swamp famous for Teats
two miles Eastward of the Town,
Togquashit, a track of land to the
Southward of the Top walky, where Daniel
Tolgor my Great Grand Father lived
Madd Kit Harbor where Thomas May first
landed.

Silly Pond toward the N.W. part of the Town to the
Southward of which is Egypt;

There is the middle of the lower part of
the Town.

Unch Orphy Pond in Upper Town
Okorwan a track of land to the Eastward
of the East end of Gibbs Swamp.

Gulling Mill Pond at Shankemo,

Con Pond at the Southern part of Rustown.

About a quarter of a mile to the
N.E. of the Eastern part of Gibbs Swamp
is a place of iron ore, some of which has
gug and smelted and found to be good.

White

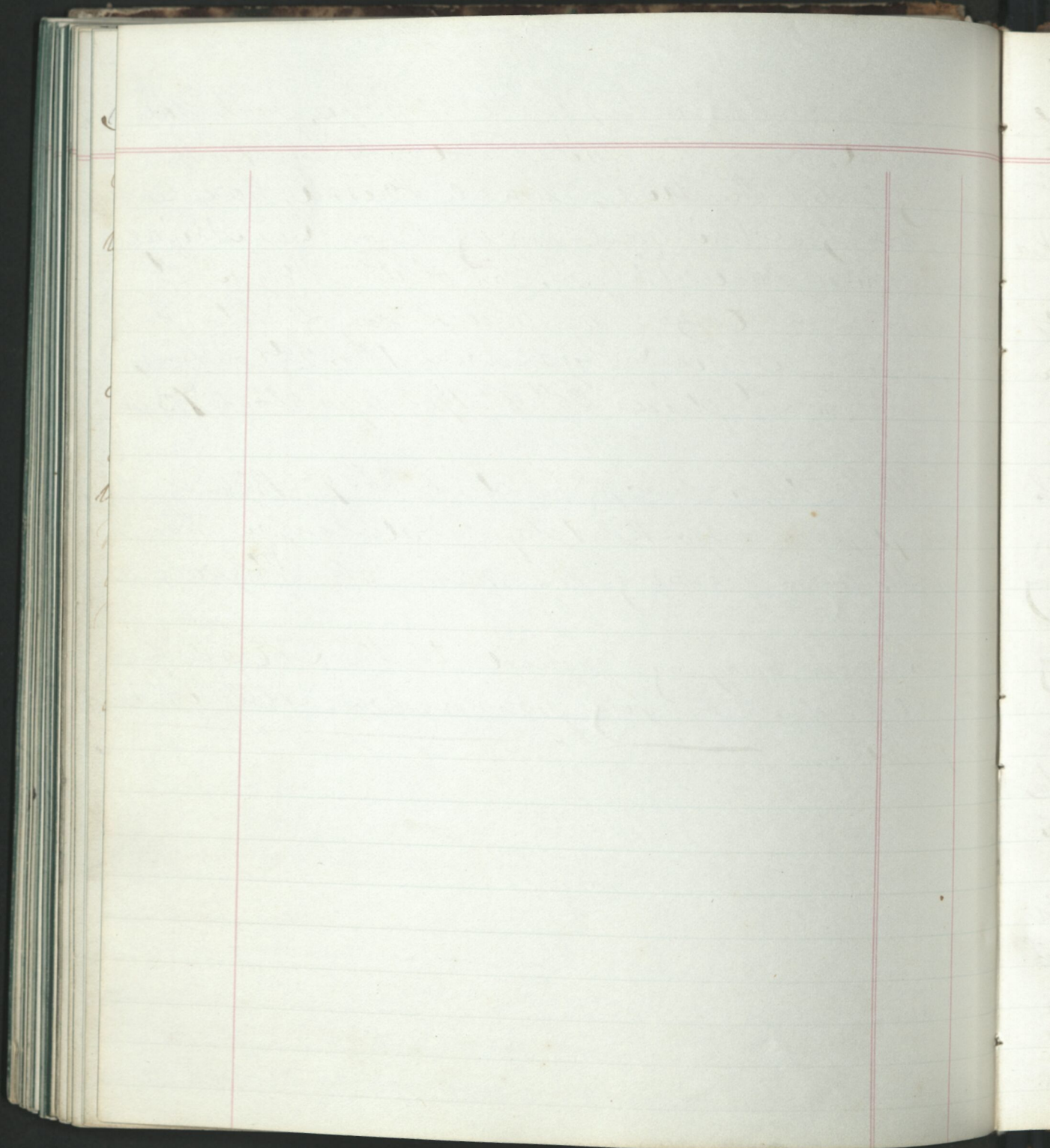
A short sketch of the first coming of
John Folger to the Island of Nantucket
he was the first of the name of Folger that
we have any accounts of, He came from England
in the year 1635. History of Nantucket

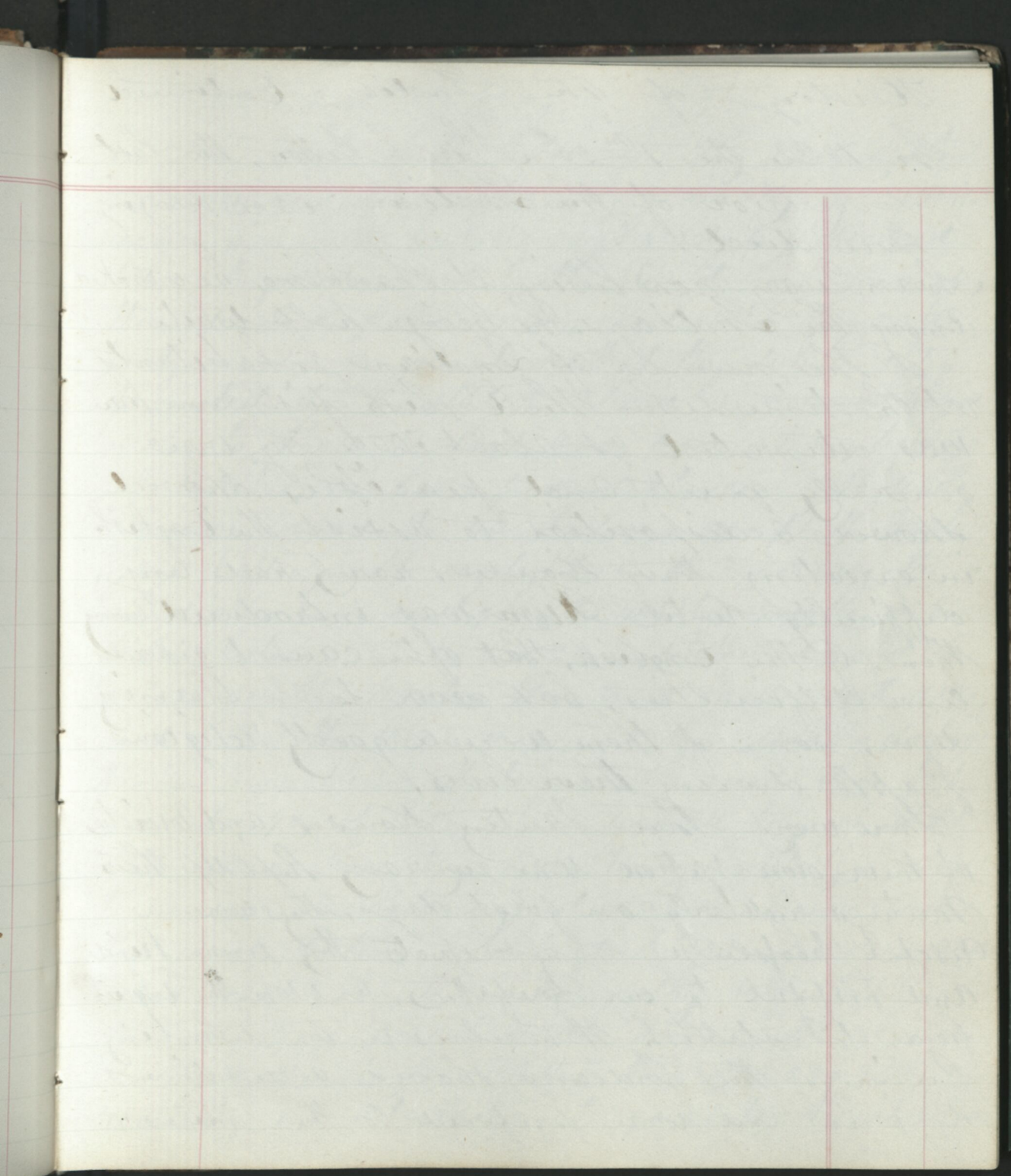
John Folger and his son Peter are said
to come over in the same Ship with Rev. Hugh
Peters in 1635. They settled in Watertown near Boston
where John owned a House, They went with the
Indians to Martha's Vineyard perhaps in 1644
or 1646. John sen: died about 1660, John who
married Mary Morrell came to Nantucket to
live in 1663. with his family two sons and five
or six daughters, afterwards they had Abiah
born August 5th 1667. who married Josiah
Franklin. Father of the noted Doctor Franklin
John Folger sen: died at the Vineyard say
Edgartown public Record, his widow was living
in 1663. and perhaps a few years later and
no doubt died there, John the second son
of Peter and Mary Folger was born at Edgartown
in 1659. came with his parents in 1663 to Nantucket
married Mary Barnard daughter of Nathaniel

was a weaver by trade, lived at Folpis, north side
of the road, near the Mill Pond and large Rocks.
probably under the Mill, was a Friend, had a
large family of Children, among whom was Abigail
who married Daniel Folger, son of Peter Folger 2^d
who was son of Elizer the oldest son of Peter the
first, he and his wife Abigail were 1st & 2^d Cousins,
John Folger 2^d died 26th 8th 1732. Aged about 73 years

Matt Folger Senr who died 30th 9th 1826.
Aged 91 years 8 months 1 day lived longer than
any other man bearing the name of Folger

The new burying ground to the N. East of
the old Gardner burying ground, was established
the 9th 1842. " " "





History of the Indians Continued

In 1822 the 1st 20th Abigah Jethro, the last survivor of the Indian race belonging here died.

Abram Quary now living at Shaukimo, he is ranked among the Indians, he being half white

The number of Indian inhabitants at the time when the English first came here was estimated at about 3000. They were generally quiet and peaceable, showed a disposition to assist the English in erecting their Houses, rarely had any difficulty until Rum was introduced among them, by the English, that often caused quarrels and difficulties, but never to an alarming degree, some of them were a goodly religious people during their lives,

There were three Meeting Houses and Ministers of their own nation who generally kept up their meetings regularly on first days, they were a useful people in many respects they were kind and helpful to our forefathers, and when the English began to establish themselves in the Whaling Business, the Indians showed a readiness to join, and were preferred to the whites

in some parts of the business. They were a stout strong race of people and generally very industrious never give back, but always ready to go forward where they were sent by the Captain, some of them were capable men, and men of good judgement, so much so that they were often promoted to a station above a common hand even to head a boat, and were as dextrous as whites, I have known instances of the whole crew on board to be Indians, except the Master John Coffin, At daylight in the morning the Indians were on deck, the Master awake in his Cabin listening, a Whale came within gun shot, the Indians got the Masters Gun and loaded with balls, and when the Whale came within shot they discharged the Gun and killed the Whale, they made them forty Barrels, 40, of Oil which was all they got that trip. it is true they never to my knowledge inclined to receive a literary education, they included the most of them, but some were readers and read much in the Bible, they appeared to incline to have some one to direct them in the course of their business, whether they were capable of receiving an education to qualify them to perform

over

the common business of the place. I am not able
to say. probably they were if they had had the same
encouragements as the English. They were always
considered of a lower cast than the Whites
in general, but still their mechanical genius
was often manifested to be equal to any
other people until Rum was introduced
among them that ruined them, they could not
be trusted without a constant watch or guard
over them to direct them in their business.

After the practice of drinking Rum became prevalent
they soon all of them fell away, and became
exterminated from the Island. it is true there
were some who refrained from drinking spirits
to excess, and they mostly lived to a good old age.

The Whalers for many years afterwards
procured some Indians from Martha's Vineyard
and Cape Cod. but they have become so diminished
that very few of those that remain follow the
Seas any where. 16th 2nd 1842

When Thomas Macy first came to Nantucket
in the year 1659. He landed with his family
near the sea, in Madsen's Harbor situated
near the west end of the Island, he lived there
until he had attained to a considerable age,
he then removed to Water Commet situated on the
North side of the Island to the westward of the
Cliff, he lived there during the remainder of his
life - He died 4th 19th 1682 Aged 74 years,

From Whom all the Macys and their connections
descended, he was the first of that name that
we have any knowledge of. He was a peaceable
quiet man, he always kept up a good under-
standing with the Natives, and lent them his aid
and assistance when it was needed, the Natives
made returns in the same way, by helping him
establish a settlement, and in building his
House &c &c. His House after many years was
taken down and brought to Town, about in
the year 1760. and is now 1842. standing on Wisco
Hill so called on the north side of Macy's lane,

Anecdote respecting the valley or Gully that
leads from the Lilly Pond by Tho^d. Gardner into the ^{sea},

Love Invain wife of George Invain both deceased
her maiden name was Laddack. When about
Eleven years of age left the Jabez Bunker House
which stood on the spot where James Atherton
House stands, to go home to her father's house
who lived on the hill on the north side of the
Lilly Pond. She noticed that the Pond was
uncommonly high. It was about sunset at
the time, there being no person passing at the time
she took a shell and dug a little gutter
to see the water run, Child like, she thought
no harm would come of it, the Pond at that
time was very large. Where Tho^d. Gardner now
lives was a rising spot of land which was
surrounded by water, where the old folks said
there was a Fort to guard themselves occasionally
against the Indians, in case of a rise which
sometimes was threatened by them, it being
Gardner land it was called Gardner Island, and
the Pond by which it was surrounded was called
the Lilly Pond, from that time to the present.

After digging the gutter of sufficient width to form a running stream, so she could step across it she went home, but not happening to mention the circumstance to any one, she went to bed, in the morning, she was awakened by an out cry made by her father, she laid still and listened when he got up and looked out of the window and broke out in strong language to his wife, O what a wicked piece of work this is, what is it his wife asked, he replied some evil minded person has let the Lilly Pond out, it has run away the stand and made a great Gully, the Milling Mill is gone, and the fences torn up, several small vessels which lay up in the creek to winter, since which called Barzillai's Creek, have received damage, and some boats stove to pieces and a great deal of damage is done,

The Girl lay still and heard this talk and much more, she felt much scared and alarmed as she was the author of it, she quivered and shook almost into an ague fit, after laying a while and the first shock has passed she began to reflect upon it, she found she had not spoken to any one of the circumstance

She then concluded she never would, if it was likely to create any disagreeable sensation to any person or persons,

The subject remained a profound secret until she arrived at the age of 80 when it appeared she was near the close of life some of the neighbours were sent for, she then told them as her time was nearly to an end, she would relate an occurrence which took place more than 70 years ago she then stated the foregoing information the truth of which there is not the least doubt, as she was an aged woman, and her character without a blemish —

The substance of the foregoing anecdote I have from Jethro Linkham, who was present and lived a neighbour. D. May

1842 Further information is received from Charles Gardner, Great Grand Son to George Gardner Esqr., who built the House on the Island, which then was an Island, surrounded by a large Pond and could not be conveniently approached without water carriage, on the west end of the Pond up some distance from the shore, there was a large Rock, where the boys sat on to catch Pond Fish, the spot is now about 40 rods from the marsh or water.

A large Rock was found at the front of the House which is now used for a door stone.

Some of the first settlers built a Fort on the Island to guard the people in case of an attack by the Spaniards, between which and the Americans there was war, there the Towns people deposited their Money, Silver Plate, and other Valuables for safe keeping.

+

Snakes

At the first settling of the Island by the English, there were many Snakes of the different descriptions that were common at that time in the adjacent part of the Country, but as the Inhabitants increased the enemies of Snakes became more numerous so that after the first Century they became quite scarce; at the present time they are quite rare — The following anecdote will show that they were very numerous in some particular parts of the Island.

Jethro Swain Grand Son to the first Swain that came to this country informed the Author that when he was young Snakes were numerous and often seen in great numbers towards the East end of the Island, I asked him for what purpose those two large holes or vaults were made near Snake Spring which is about a mile to the Southward & Eastward of Tolpis, He said at a certain time in the winter or spring the Sun bright and warm many Snakes were discovered crawling about, near

Snake Spring, so soon as the people were informed of the circumstances ^{they mustered} a Company and repaired to the premises and dug two holes, and with their ^{that} shovels they reeked as many of them into the holes as they could, The Shakes were so benumbed with cold that few of them escaped - It was judged they reeked in about two Cartfulls, in order to destroy them, they made great fires over them, as the heat caused them to attempt to escape, they were driven back and killed until they were all subdued, After which they were examined and found all the different species, common in that part of the Country, Among them were two rattlesnakes, Hence the name of Snake Spring has been kept up ever since.

+ John Barnard was in the swamp on the margin of Gibbs Pond, towards the East end of the Island, He was crawling through the bushes towards the Pond in order to fire at a flock of snipes he discovered in the Pond, In the range between the Pond, and the place ^{over}

When he was, the head and part of the body
of a large snake reared up above the bushes,
He said he believed it was as big round
as, to use his expression, a gallon Keg. He retreated
from the swamp immediately although it was
within shot, but being somewhat agitated he
thought it was safest to leave the premises altogether.

Although he persisted in the truth of the
story, it was rather doubted by many.

Sometime afterwards Grafton
Gardner Esq. was passing by the same swamp
with his Cart and Oxen, the Oxen stopped sud-
denly, with their ears projecting forward, he
spurred them, but they refused to go forward,
he looked to find the occasion of their stopping
so suddenly, when he discovered a very large
snake crossing the path. He stood and
looked upon it until it entered the bushes
and was seen no more.

This was supposed to be the same snake
that was seen by John Barnard - he believed
it was 11 or 12 feet in length, and about as
large as a round rail. - Confidence was
placed in this story, as the beholder stood

quently and had a full sight of his Majesty,
he never was seen afterwards.

A Traditional Story.

The substance of the following anecdote is very likely to be nearly correct, as the early settlers of the Island trusted more to their memory than by record, as but few subjects were recorded at that time — A tribe of Natives lived on the Island of Tuckernuck, who were at war with a tribe that lived on the West end of the Island of Santuckets, the Island at that time were from two to three miles apart. It appeared that both parties had been waiting some time to satiate their revenge on each other, for it is the nature of Savages never to relinquish their design to wreak their vengeance on an enemy, that savage disposition which is inherent in their nature.

To carry this into effect the Tuckernuck Indians watched every opportunity to compel their opponents to an unconditional surrender of all their rights and privileges. A favourable opportunity presented to carry their plans into effect. — Both parties were fishing in Madaket Harbour but Reptat a
over

reasonable distance from each other, although an old man and his son separated from their friends so far, that the Tuckermuck Indians surrounded and took them prisoners, the old man they immediately killed. the young man being smart and active, they spared his life on the condition that he would join them in subduing their enemy, this he readily agreed to, but often afterwards his thoughts were employed how he might assist and release his friends and relatives, this he kept a secret watching for an opportunity to gratify his wishes. as he had been with them a long time, they were willing to place the utmost confidence in him. They being now about to execute a plan to destroy all their enemies, it was necessary to let the young man into the secret, because they wanted him for a Pilot. - The plan was to land at Maddaket in the night, and surround their enemies wigwams, and massacre the whole. The time was fixed to carry the plan into execution, This young prisoner had become possessed of the knowledge of the.

whole plan. He watched a suitable opportunity and privately went across and informed his friends of the intended Massacre, and returned unsuspected.

At length the appointed time came, they mustered with all their forces, and landed on the North side by the side of a hill, and pulled up their Canoes above high water mark, and began in the stillness of the night to march round on the opposite side of the hill, not in the least suspecting that their enemy was watching their movements,

As the Tuckermuckers advanced on one way, their enemy advanced the other, until they came to the shore, where they took and concealed all their paddles, and they went in pursuit of their opponents, who when they found their plot was discovered, fled to their Canoes, judge of their disappointment when they found their paddles all gone, at this critical moment they fell upon and killed the whole of the Tuckermuckers not one escaped.

Amie

Sketch of Human Skeleton.

The House owned and occupied by Tristram (Cvain denar), and afterwards by his son Francis, and of late by Seth Cvain, has lately been taken down in 1858. by George Lawrence.

In digging away the sand where the House stood, under the floor, and about the middle of the East front room, was found the skeleton of a human being.

The House stood on the west side of Centre Street about 50 feet from the street fronting the Southward.

The skeleton was about 3 feet below the common level of the surface of the earth, supposed to be an adult male of about 60 years of age, his teeth were good 3 or 4 excepted, which appeared to have been extract previous to the interment, the size and stature of the skeleton, was about like a common man. The bones were considerably decayed, the skull excepted, which appeared to be perfect, It was thought his position was horizontal,

with its head to the west, nothing was found
with it nor the appearance of any thing.

The House was built in the year 1792.
The frame was oak, except the middle beams
and some of the girts and flooring joist, which were
of pine.

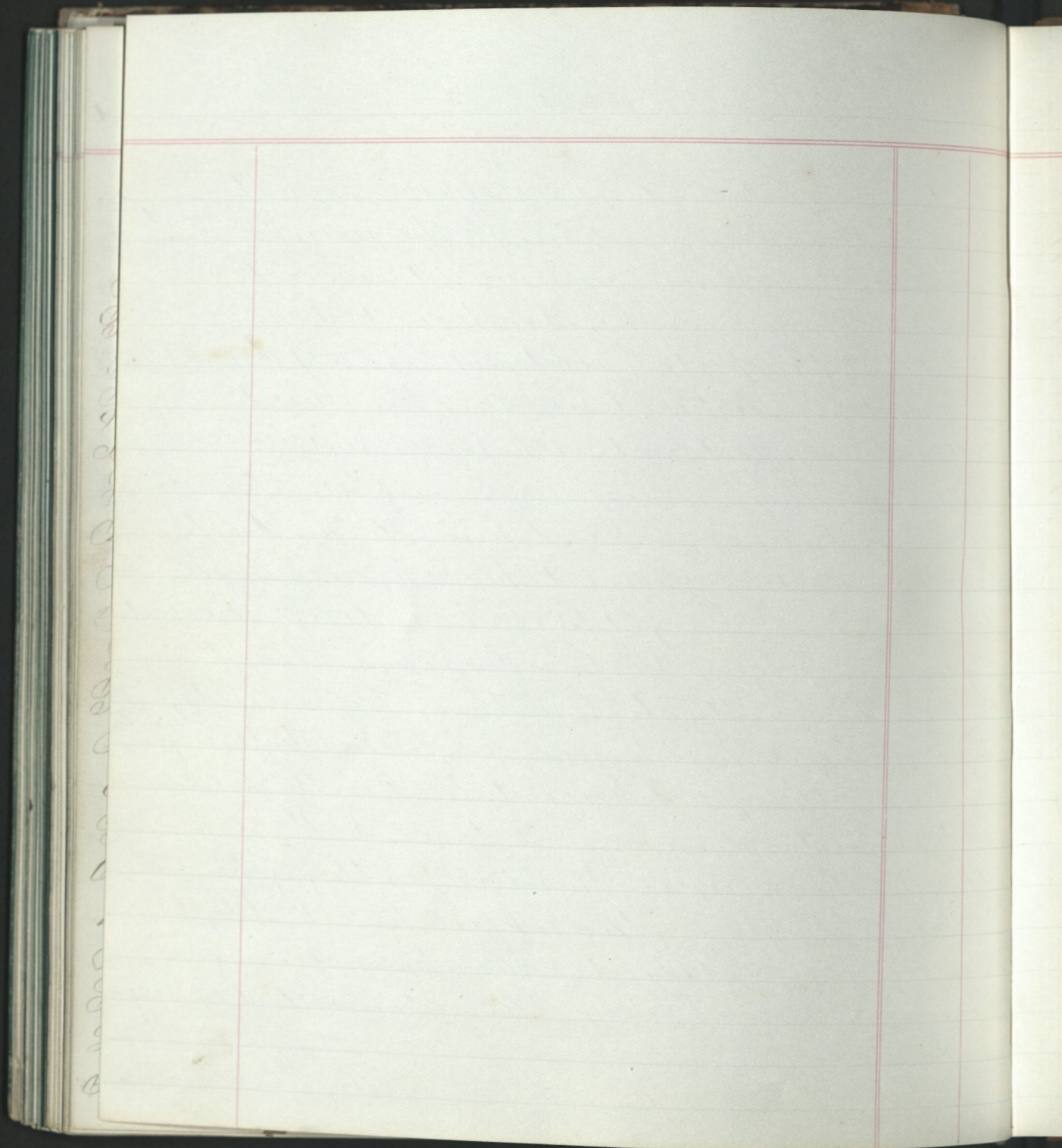
George Lawrence gave the above information, Sept. 15th 1838

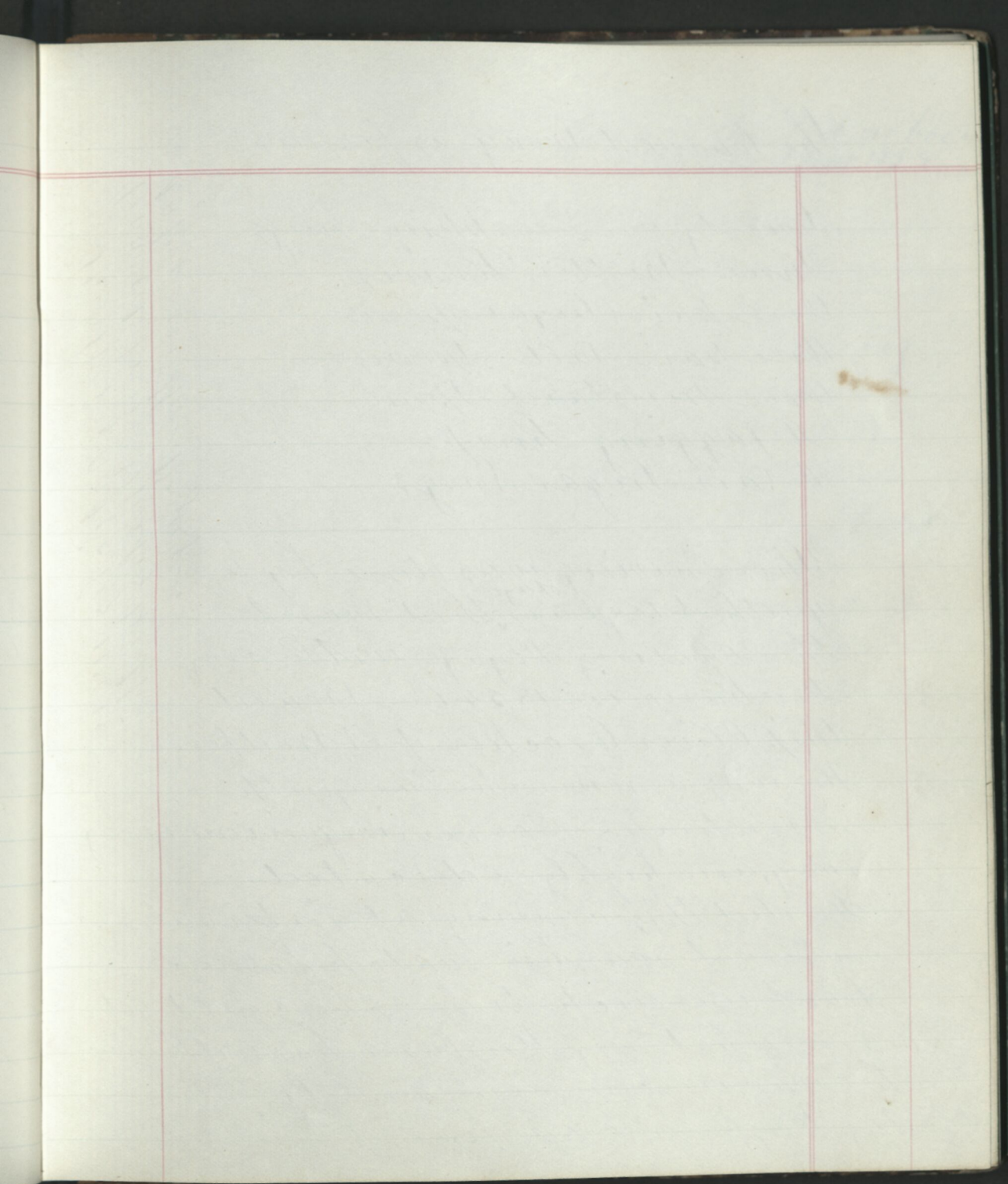
Lines on a Vase

That Vase we take in contemplation
Merits friendly your studious observation
Since but for Thomas Macey's enterprise
This feast would not be spread before your ^{eyes}
So listen all while I at once advance
To tell with truth the pleasing circumstance
It was Saturday morn, the busiest day of all
That Cousin Thomas upon me called
And with a grace that could not be denied
Invited me to take a morning ride
Across the Hall with throbbing heart I skipped
Took out my pie, and soon was all equipped
The Horse with speed across the Common halted
And very soon at Cherry Grove we halted.
Our object was I trust you'll call it good
To get a nice smooth piece of Cedar Wood
One hundred & fifty seven years of age and round
Was this same stick set firm within the ground
So cousin Thomas took a hasty view
Then seized the saw to cut the post in two,
He toiled and sawed through many a knot ^{till} tired
And very freely all the time perspired.

Continued

The Sun was out and never shone so hot
The saw was dull and tough the monstrous ^{knott}
Such work it was plain for us would never do
So Cousin Thomas off his frock coat drew
Fixed that the post should not himself defeat
He forgot his perspiration and the heat
Offered help, but met with firm resistance
For Cousin then refused all my assistance
Firm resolution spurred him to the last
Until he had performed the irksome task
The piece was brought perhaps in length two feet
To Reuben Folger's Shop, on Orange Street
He took the knotty stick within his hands
And wrought the Vase which now before you ^{stands}
But little thought I Friends, that in the place
Of that rude stick so soon to see a Vase
I thank thee cousin Thomas for thy gift
And for it oft my thankful heart I lift
For ere my gratitude can pass away
The firm revolving Planet must decay.





The Carved Ivory as follows.

Twenty four napkin rings
Three Butter Knives
One pair Sugar spoons
One pair Salt Spoons
One Mustard Spoon
A Jagging Knife
A Pair Sugar Tongs

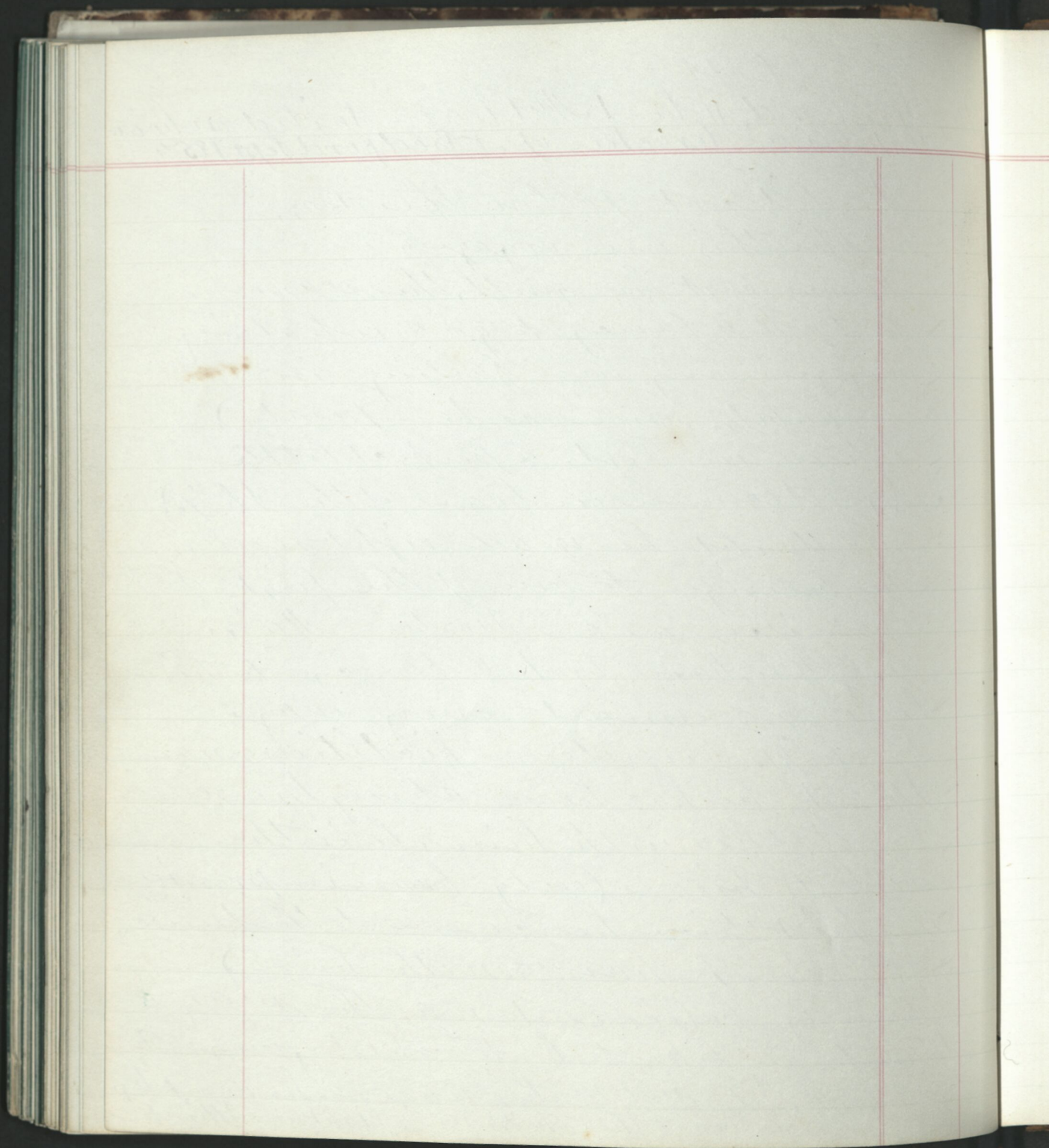
The Ivory articles were
Carved from Whales teeth
taken on the voyage.

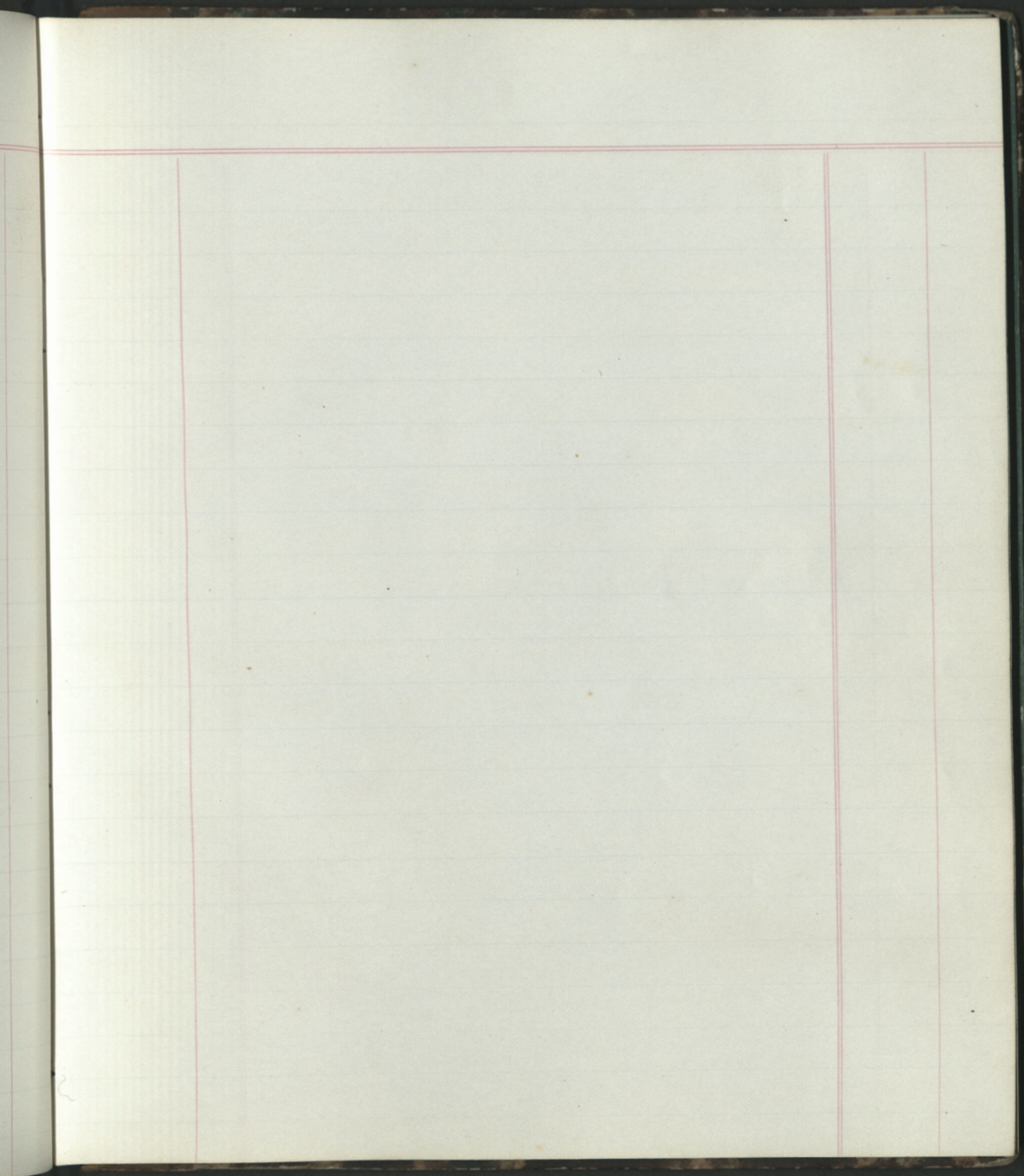
This carving was done by a
youth of 18 ^{of age} years, that went
the whaling voyage with my
Husband in 1854 On Board
Ship Oliver Crocker of Bedford.
He was a remarkable youth
a natural carver, ingenious every
way, and highly educated.
He did this carving at intervals,
when it was his watch below.
had to use such tools as he could get
and what my Husband had with him.
He was uncommon smart,
My Husband was fond of him.

Capt
My Husband, Robert McLeave sailed on board
Ship Oliver Crocker of Bedford Sept 1854

He did not follow the Seal,
after this one voyage.
He was fast in youth, the reason
he took a fancy to go a whaling
Voyage, only one failing in
habits, some intemperance
when in Port, a perfect little
(Gentleman on board of the Ship)
no doubt he is all right now,
he belonged to one of the first of
families near Boston Mass.
My Husband took a fancy to him
he was so smart every way.
He shipped under a fictitious name.
I think he has been at my Museum.
I've talked with him, laid the
work to him, (only from impression
the first time he came to the Muse^{um},
as I shook hands with him.)
I firmly believe it was the man.
I think he likes to keep his history in youth
a secret, I don't tell his name. He went by
on board the Ship; all is right now I think,

Arrived Sept 1858. His last voyage at Sea.





The History of the Ship Bounty

The Ship Bounty was fitted out by Government by the request of several Merchants President in London, and connected with the West India trade, they being desirous of introducing the bread fruit tree into the West India Islands as an article of food, preferred a request to Government that a vessel should be fitted out and sent to the South Seas for the purpose of procuring specimens and transporting them to the West Indies.

"The Bread-fruit grows on a Tree peculiar to the South Sea Islands about the size of a middling Oak Tree. It has obtained its name in consequence of the strong resemblance of the edible part of it to the crumb of a Loaf of Bread. The leaves of the tree are frequently a foot and a half long, of an oblong shape deeply sinuated like those of the fig-tree which they resemble;

The

The fruit is about the size and shape of a child's head; It is covered with a thin skin and has a core about as big as the handle of a small knife. The eatable part lies between the skin and the core and is as white as snow. It must be roasted before it is eaten, being first divided into three or four parts.

And this is the History of Bread-fruit, it is much used as an article of food in those Islands.

The Ship Bountie sailed from Spithead on the twenty third December 1787, 46 men on board all told on board.

They were to take other trees and plants while on this voyage of expedition.

Turn over

The Ship *Bounty* arrived safely at
Otaheite on the 26th October 1788.

At this time Otaheite had been visited
only once or twice by discovery Ships,
and no Missionaries had been sent
there. The crew of the *Bounty* found
the natives kind and hospitable;
so much so that during the six months
they spent there collecting plants;

Upwards of one thousand plants
of the bread fruit tree, having been
secured, and planted in tubs specially
prepared for their reception.

The *Bounty* put to Sea once
more and bade adieu to the hospitable
Shores of Otaheite.

Soon after leaving
Otaheite dark schemes were hatching
among the men, and on the 28th
of April 1789 the crew broke out in
open mutiny. The Master's mate
was singled out, At dawn of Day on the

28th April 1789 the Masters mate Fletcher
Christian by name, gained over the
men, and got possession of fire arms
and the mutiny commenced
eighteen men refused to join the
Mutineers were thrust in a Boat
with a few pounds of Ship Biscuit
a few pieces of pork few gallons of
water and the Boat cut adrift and
and left floating on the wide
Ocean, and their sufferings were
grievous and heart rending.

And of the 19 men who were forced
from the Bounty by the Mutineers
in the open Boat thirteen only
lived to tell the tale, of their
wonderful voyage, and miraculous escape
escape of their lives while in
their open boat on the wide ocean.
Of which was considered the most
extraordinary nature that ever
happened in the world.

Nearly twenty years passed away.
at the end of that period an American
trading vessel, having gone far out
of her course in the Southern Pacific
where a few ships have ever occasion
to go, approached one of those solitary
Islands, of which was very difficult
to land in boats; a spot so remote
and out of ~~place~~ the usual course of
vessels, that only once or twice at the
most, had it been seen, and perhaps
never visited since its discovery
and to the amazement of the Captain
of the American Vessel he found
himself on the Island Pitcairn
He was surprised to find a Colony
of Natives who spoke English!
and on inquiry he found them to be
the descendants of the Mutineers of
the English Ship *Bounty* who had
landed there twenty years ago. before
only one man living of the Mutineers

of the Ship Bounty at that Island
and that was John Adams, the rest
had been murdered, about four years
after their arrival the Otakeitang secretly
conspired against the Englishmen and
killed them all with the exception of
John Adams, whom, however, they
wounded severely in the neck with a
pistol-Ball.

On the same night the
exasperated women who had all
become the ~~wife~~ wives of the deceased
Englishmen, arose and murdered the
Otakeitang. Thus John Adams was
the only man left alive on the Is-
land. After the recovery of John Adams
he commenced to till the ground of
their Island-horn, with the assistance
of nine women and a few small
children, and met with success in
raising abundance of young Coconuts
Bananas, and Plantains; plenty of Hogs

and poultry. From J. Adams's narrative it was learned that Fletcher Christian was the chief commander of the Ship *Bounty*, after being taken by the Mutineers upon which he was the head of the trouble, and after leaving *Otaheite* sailed away in search of an uninhabited Island. He fell in with *Pitcairn*, and ran the Ship *Bounty* aground in order the more conveniently to get the live-stock landed. Then he set the Ship on fire and thus rendered any future effort to escape from the Island hopeless.

Every thing went on smoothly for a time, but soon they began to quarrel and finally to murder each other, until as has been described, the whole of the full grown males except J. Adams were destroyed. When *Pitcairn Island* was we may say rediscovered by the American Captain in 1808 the population of the Island amounted to about thirty five all of whom spoke English

and were described as having been educated by John Adams "in a religious and moral way." The grace of God had indeed touched the heart of John Adams as we learned from his history.

Six years passed and no further notice was taken of Pitcairn Island.

But in the year of 1815 a letter was received at the Admiralty from Sir Thomas Staines, commander of the Ship Briton, to the following effect.

I have the honour to inform you on my passage from the Marquesas Islands to this port on the morning of the 17th September I fell in with an Island where none is laid down in the Admiralty charts, I therefore hove to until daylight and closed to ascertain whether it was inhabited, which I soon discovered it to be, and to my great astonishment found that every individual on the Island forty in number spoke

very good English. they proved to be the
descendants of the deluded crew
of ^{the} Mutineers of the Ship Bounty.

An venerable old man, John
Adams, is the only surviving Englishman
who last quitted Otaheite in the Ship
Bounty as one of the Mutineers.

and his conduct and fatherly care
of the whole of the little Colony, could
not but command admiration.

The pious manner in which all
those born on the Island have been
reared, the correct sense of religion
that has been instilled into their young
minds by old John Adams,
and given him the pre-eminence
over the whole of them, to whom they
look to, as the father of one, and the
whole family.

The means by which
this remarkable state of things was
brought about, was the conversion of

John Adams many years after, after he had landed on the Island, and long after all his companions of the Ship Bounty had perished. The only books saved from the Ship Bounty by the Mutineers was the Bible and the Book of common Prayer.

In the year 1810 John Adams first became seriously impressed, and from that time, to the day of his death, he led a consistent religious life, and spent his time and energies in training the young people around him.

The Holy Spirit blessed his efforts, and the name of Jesus ere long became precious to many of those who dwelt in that remote Island of the Sea.

All that remains to be said of the good people on that Isd., they appear to live together in perfect harmony and contentment, to be virtuous, religious, cheerful and hospitable beyond the

limits of prudence, to the patterns of
conjugal and parental affection,
and to have very few vices.

The village was described
as forming a pretty square; the upper
corner, near a large banyan tree
being the site of the cottage; that
John Adams built with his own
hands of which he lived in, up to the
time of his death, they made their own
furniture as tables, chairs, chests,
bedsteads, and indeed every comfort
that could be desired.

The first severe
blow this interesting Colony received was
the death of its "Father" good old John
Adams, which took place in 1829.
He had acted the part as a father, and
a Pastor to them since the period of his
conversion. Although an illiterate
man, he could read well, and taught
himself to write late in life. He celebrated

all marriages and baptisms according
to the ~~xxx~~ rites of the Church of England,
but never ventured on confirmation
or the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

John Adams passed away in 1829 in
but his place was ere long ^{thiz 70th ye}
ably filled by George Nobbs,

a gentleman whose history is almost
as romantic as that of John Adams.

The above is the partial history of Adams.
George Nobbs served as a midshipsman
and afterwards as a lieutenant in
the British navy for many years,
during which he saw much service
and distinguished himself on many
occasions. He was taken prisoner by
the Spaniards off the Coast of Chili in 1822.
He was exchanged with other prisoners
soon after, and took passage for England
in 1822 in a ship which had shortly
before touched at Pitcairns Island.
Mr Nobbs was so captivated by the account

X
of the happiness of the people of that Island that he resolved to visit it.

He had led an adventurous and stirring life, had sailed round the world four times, had encountered many dangers and was now anxious to find a peaceful home where he could be of use to his fellow-creatures.

But it was no easy matter to get to Pitcairn, as Ships in those days never or seldom went directly there, and for nearly two years he wandered about seeking in vain for a passage. At last he formed the bold resolution of going there in a boat alone, if he could find no one willing to accompany him!

At Callao in Peru, he met the owner of a launch who agreed to accompany him, if he would fit out the boat. This Mr. Nobby did and in a mere boat these two men set out by themselves on a voyage of three

thousand, five hundred miles, which they accomplished in forty-two days.

The owner of the bark died soon after their arrival in 1828, and Mr. Kolbe at once began his labors of love amongst the Islanders, and became the successor of John Adams when he died in the following year.

History cannot, or does not, follow the fortunes of this interesting Colony further. It still flourishes under its beloved Pastor, who only a few years ago, was ordained, and introduced to Queen Victoria just previous to his setting out, with the intention of spending the remainder of his days among the Christian descendants of the Mutineers of the Ship *Bounty*.

This is a part of the history of the two
good men by the name of
George Kolbe and John Adams. (A true
tale)

Lines composed by Eliza A. McLeave

On a Peach Tree planted by her Son
at 10 yrs of age 1840.

+ by his Father + (It was cut down +
by his Father Robert McLeave
on the 6th of April 1860.

The Boxes were made by Frederick
W. Folger out of the above mentioned
wood in July 1860. The Tree bore
one season more than four 400
Peaches;

The lines were composed
by his Mother while in the act
of sweeping the House on a
Saturday morning & sent
to her Son Henry P. McLeave
in California.

Farewell Peach Tree thou art no more,
Thou wast good for awhile, and much thou bore,
Thou wast kept in memory twenty long years,
But alas! thou art gone, for thee, we shed no tears;
I love the one that planted thee when young
And on thy limbs, many Birds have sung,
But still in memory thou wilt ever be near
As thou wast planted by one I hold so dear.
I have some Boxes made out of thy wood,
Which will bear thee in memory ^{years, stood} a plenty
And memory of thee will ever increase
As I look upon the boxes of which I shall keep.
The Dear One that planted thee, is far, far, away,
And I've ever held thee sacred, to remind me, ^{that day} of,
When he a little Boy, went out in the yard,
To plant thee under ground to grow, ^{for thee we cared} and thine.
I've looked upon thee many a day and thought of you ^{Dear Son}
When he a playful, sporting Boy, around the tree he ran,
Little dreaming thou would'st stand so many long years,
As last turned into Boxes, my heart for to cheer.

Continued over leaf

My Lines I've written in very great haste
And trust in the Borez much pleasure to take
In shewing my friends, what man can make
Out of Peach wood of which there is no mistake
For the Borez will shew forth for themselves
Of which no money would tempt me to sell
For ^{indeed} precious they are to me
In shewing them around for people to see.
Much credit I think belongs to the One
That worked the wood, so well began.
For it was some trouble as I am told
To work out such peices to make them hold
Therefore Friend Holger great credit to thee
Will ever be remembered by
Elijah M. Cleave

Santrucket 1879.

An Lady at my Museum
Miss Sarah Pritchard by name
Related as follows, her Grand-
mother of which she was named
after, Died at the age of 97 3/4
and 5 months, One year
before her Death She left her
Daughter at Ohio, where she
the old Lady had been living,
and she travelled alone to
Illinois to visit another Daughter,
although nearly blind and
deaf also. She was Mother of
18 children and two Sons
including, 12 Children lived
and grew up and was married
and had families.

She was strong,
brave, energetic, Character
and worthy of note { so rare }
{ these days. }

Nantucket May 25th 1822.

There was the following Ships on

Nantucket	Ships	80
Families 14,23	Brigs	6
Houses 9,11	Schooners	16
Ropewalk 9	Sloops	59
Candle	36 Houses.	

In April 25th 1822

Barks 1

Schooners 5

Sloops 1

Inhabitants 4,1,20

Ropewalk none

Candle Houses none

Steam Boats 1

At the Wharf

To Day Two Schooners

Two Yachts

One Steam Boat.

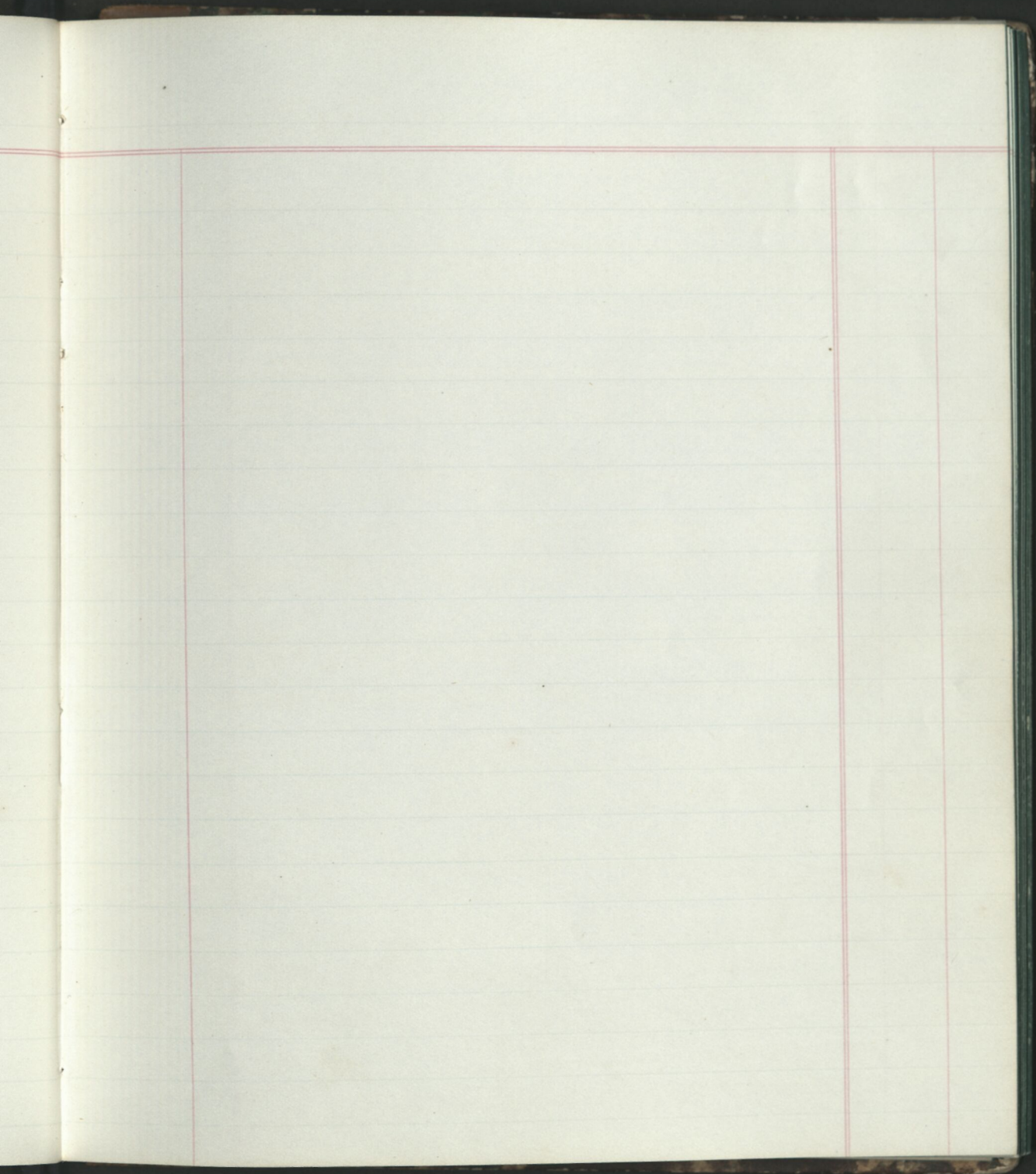
The large spoon in my Museum
marked Dr Macy is my Mother's
Birth Day gift. Born 1771

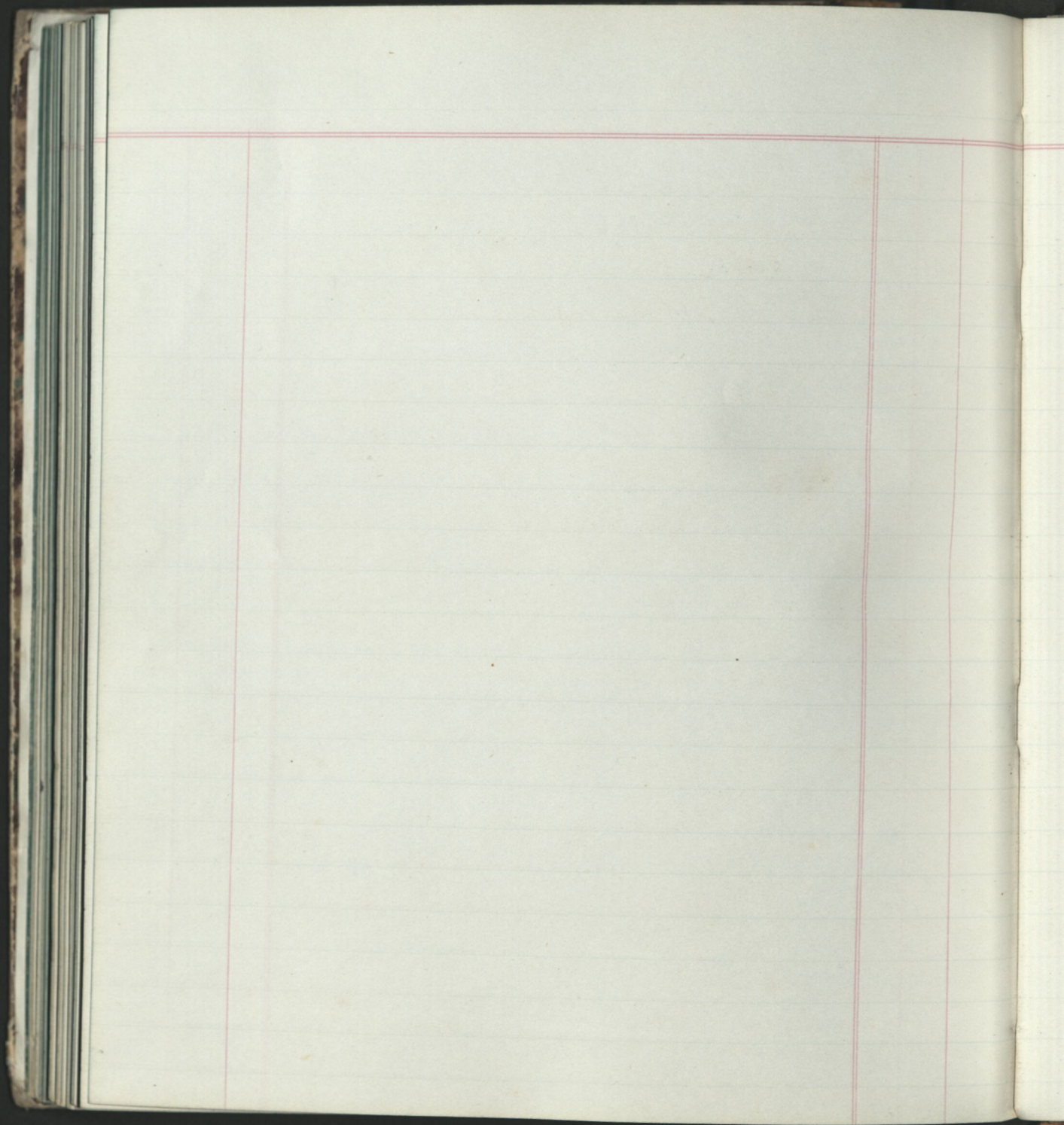
Another one marked J M. her
Sister was her Birth Day gift.

The small tea spoons was a gift
to my Mother, at the time of
her marriage, from her Mother,
at the time of her marriage 1796.
they are scattered about
in my Mother's family.
Some of them are my
Grandmother's marriage gifts.

The largest Shell ^{in my Museum} called the Triton
my Husband brought Home to me.
He got it himself, it is the largest
throughout all the Museum in
the United States, it was valued
at 40 Dollars and offered to me.

105 Copper cents on both strings.





The flying fish flies as Birds
in flocks and often fall on
board of Ships by Barrels
they are good for eating.

Our large fire on Nantucket was in
July 1846.

Chicago fire was in 1871
Boston fire in 1872.
Loss over 70,000,000.

Another fire in Chicago
was in June 1874

Indian's sickness which broke out
on Nantucket was ⁱⁿ 1763

It was considered to be the Plague
It took them mostly from earth.
there was about three thousand
of them all.

The whites assisted
them, and not a white person
took it of them

1659 Thomas Macy the first settler came
to Nantucket. Landed at Madaget
west end of the Island lived many
years there. He died 19th 4 mo 1682

age 74 yrs.

Robert Ratliff was Born
in England, he was one
of the twelve 12 men chosen
to convey the captive
Napoleon Bonapart to the
Island of St Helena.

He is now living on Nantuck
= et up to April 4th 1875.
well in health.

Died on Nantucket 1882 age 87³/₄.

December 22d 1620

The Pilgrims landed at
Plymouth, settlement
commenced by
Governor John Carver.

" " "
The civil war with the
United States began 1861
and ended 1865.

Our President A Lincoln
Died 1865.

Short of 5000 Inhabitants on Nantucket
in the year 1868.

An Straw works commenced 1834

An Silk works commenced 1839

An great Fire was in 1846

from east to west

The Island of Nantucket is fifteen
miles long, four miles wide, in breadth
(In 1855 Month of July; there were
eight thousand, and five hundred,
Inhabitants. In 1865 short of 5000

The Island of Nantucket was settled
about 200 years ago. up to 1874

The number of Indians on Nantucket
at the time when the English first came
to the Island was estimated about
three thousand.

Abraham Inady was the last
he died 25th Nov 1854 aged 82 years.

The sickness that broke out among the Indians
on Nantucket took place in the year 1763,
one hundred and three years ago up to the date 1866.

let

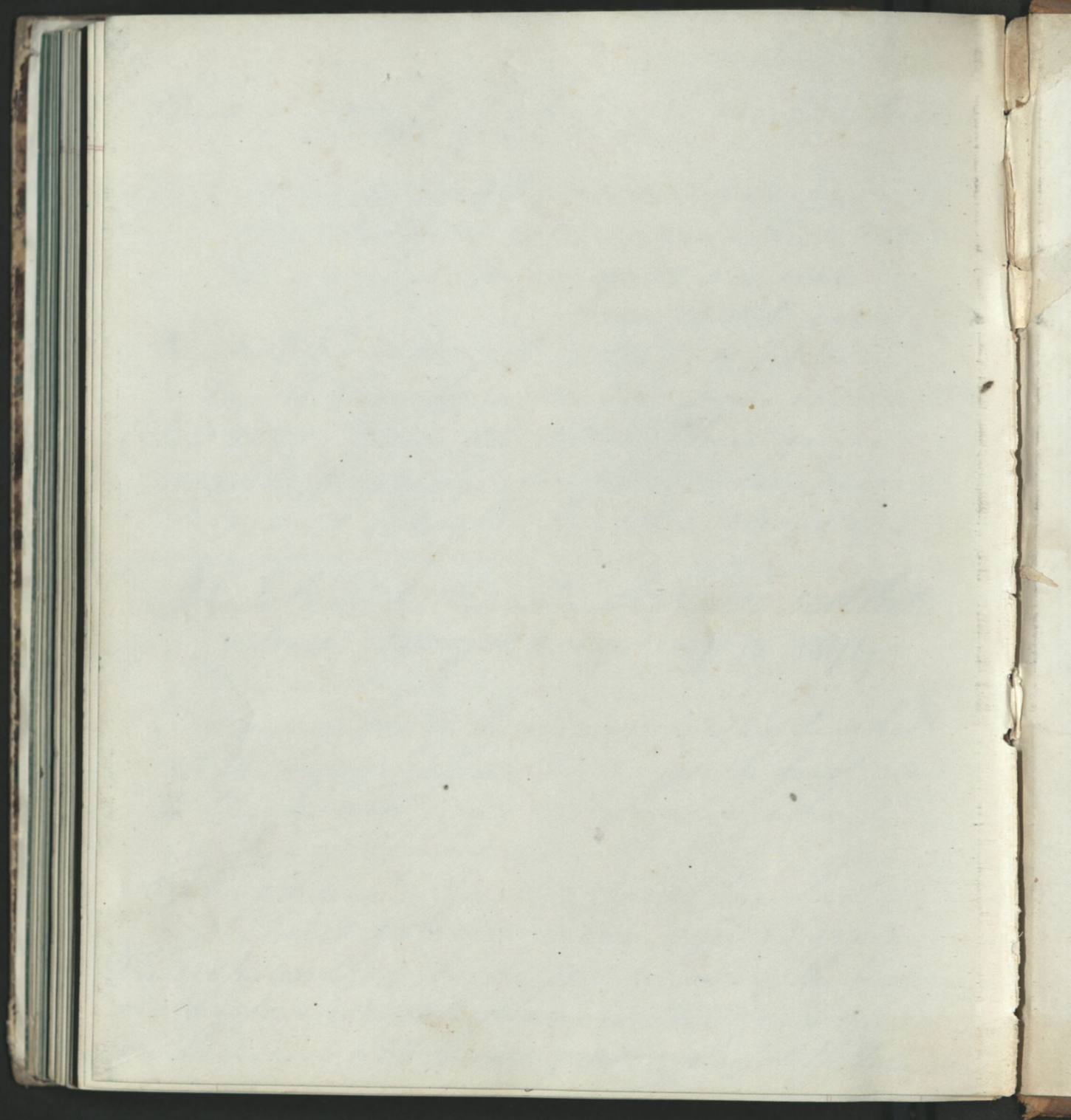
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